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FIVE CENTS A COPY

## PUBLICITY FORCES DRASTIC STEPS ON GUN CLUB BACKERS

Mr. McIlhenny Proposes to Re-  
duce Membership to 100, With  
Shares at \$10,000 Each

Letter to Subscribers Reveals  
Failure of Promoter to "Sell"  
Scheme to 4000

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, March 27—Public criticism of the establishment of an expensive shooting club between two wildlife refuges in southern Louisiana has led to an eleventh-hour change in the plans for financing the Louisiana Gulf Coast Club in the hope of averting failure. Opposition of the nature manifested by William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park and others as recorded in The Christian Science Monitor has been instrumental in bringing the enterprise to the verge of futility.

It has in short been found impossible to enroll enough wealthy sportsmen at memberships of \$10,000 each to provide the funds necessary to a first payment on the lands by May next. Consequently the promoters holding the option have taken a new tack in reducing the proposed membership limit from 4000 to 100 and setting the membership fee at \$10,000.

### Letters to Subscribers

E. A. McIlhenny, president of the club, has sent out the following letters to subscribers here, addressed to the subscribers to the club:

The Louisiana Gulf Coast Club has a contract to buy certain lands from the Louisiana Land and Mining Company; first payment on this contract is due May 1, 1924.

The Louisiana Gulf Coast Club has, under a trust agreement with the Chicago Title and Trust Company, deposited with the trust company all monies received from the sale of club memberships.

The money received by the club and deposited with the trust company is to be returned intact to the several subscribers, if the stipulated number of memberships—1200—are not secured by May 1, 1924.

It is now certain that the 1200 membership cannot be secured by May 1, 1924.

It, therefore, is necessary for a change to be at once made in the club plans.

An agreement has been made with the land company by which they are to sell the club the entire tract to all lands bought for club purposes, at their actual cost. The lands purchased by the Louisiana Land & Mining Company at the request of the promoters of the Louisiana Gulf Coast Club are in amount 132,897 acres.

At a land cost of \$707,290.

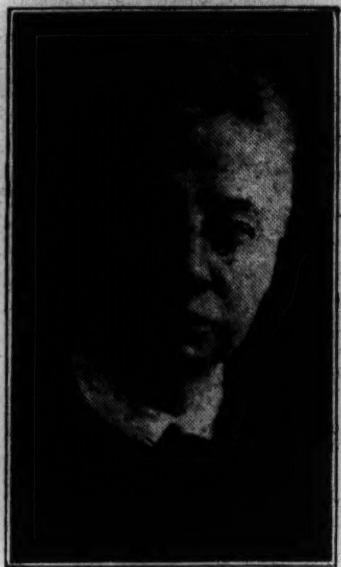
Average cost per acre, \$5.32.

There has been paid in cash for acquiring this land \$175,000.

Leaving a balance due by the land

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

## Equal Rights Speaker



© Harris & Ewing  
Miss Gail Laughlin

Miss Laughlin, who delivered an address at the National Woman's Party luncheon in Boston, is one of the foremost women lawyers in the United States and long identified with the equality movement.

## EQUAL RIGHTS DRIVE STARTS IN BOSTON

National Woman's Party Opens  
New England Campaign for  
Proposed Amendment

The complete case for the Equal Rights Amendment, now before Congress, was presented to a representative group of Boston women, this noon at a luncheon of the National Woman's Party at the Copley Plaza Hotel. That "men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction" is the wording of the amendment which was defended at the luncheon meeting.

Incidental to the addresses it was pointed out that, during the three years of its activities since the close of the suffrage campaign, the National Woman's Party had made secure, on the roll of its achievements, the inauguration of a nation-wide equal rights campaign; the introduction of an equal rights amendment into Congress; the completion of a nation-wide survey of national and state laws discriminating against women; the passage of equal rights legislation in 15 states; discriminations affecting over 24,000,000 women removed; and the inauguration of a movement for an international parliament of women.

Among the speakers at the luncheon today were Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## JOHNSON MAJORITY IN SOUTH DAKOTA MAY REACH 1000

Rural Precincts Increase His  
Lead Over President—Senate-  
Senate Race Goes to McMaster

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 27 (AP)—Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, increased his lead over President Coolidge to 297 in returns from a hundred more precincts reporting on Tuesday's Republican presidential primary.

He returns from 1469 of the State's 1825 precincts, Johnson had 36,583 against 36,286 for the President. The new returns came from rural precincts.

The outstanding 350 precincts are almost entirely rural, and if Mr. Johnson can maintain his present ratio of lead the unofficial tabulation will show him victor by approximately 1000.

However, unless serious errors are found today in the unofficial tabulations, favorable to Mr. Johnson, the close vote probably will necessitate waiting for the official count before the actual result is known.

In the Republican senatorial race, 1381 precincts gave Governor W. H. McMaster 38,421 and Senator Thomas Sterling 27,795. Governor McMaster's majority continues to increase and his nomination is assured.

William G. McAdoo, candidate for the Democratic presidential preference endorsement, carried the State nearly 3 to 1 over the faction seeking to send an unstructured delegation to the national convention, according to statements by the party's headquarters.

## Mr. Johnson Charges "Shameless Use of Money" in South Dakota

ST. LOUIS, March 27 (AP)—Hiram Johnson, Senator from California, in a statement here today, commenting on the South Dakota presidential preference primary, charged that "if ever an effort was made to buy an election, it has been done in that State." He added:

In the fight in South Dakota, the most reckless and shameless use of money was made by the President, not only in hiring an army of orators, but in buying full-page advertisements in every paper in South Dakota and in utilizing circulation without stint.

Unemployment of politicians gave way to most industrious employment at very high salaries. There was no public service, which was not purchased, and the result is the last tribute that can be paid to a citizenship. For if ever an attempt was made to buy a citizenship, it was made in South Dakota.

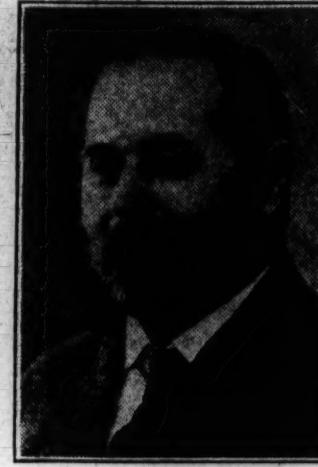
If I win out there, it will be a marvelous demonstration of how the people of the West feel toward Mr. Coolidge. In a hard fight, we must win. For on every side I am opposed by postmasters, slathers of money and an antagonistic attitude on the part of newspapers which want the Mellon tax plan enacted into law.

I cannot undertake to predict what will happen in Cleveland. There are no tactics in the Coolidge people with whom to use. For C. Bascom Slemp was not made secretary to the President for an ornament.

Undoubtedly the oil disclosures and Coolidge's failure to do anything have hurt him in the eyes of the American people. But what effect they will have on Cleveland I cannot predict. Of course, it is the question of time. Senator Daniels is expected to file his job as Attorney General. That result is a day away and the budget is upheld. What will happen henceforth is necessarily

but when or how cannot be foretold.

## Leader of Croatians



Reproduced by permission  
Stephen Raditch

His Incisive, Intense Active Political Life  
Based on the Resignation of Nicolas  
Pashitch and Brought About the Present  
Serbian Crisis

## SERB DICTATORSHIP NOW WITHIN SIGHT

Jugoslav Political Outlook Pre-  
carious—Nicholas Pashitch  
May Bring on Elections

By CRAWFORD PRICE  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 27—With the fall of the Pashitch cabinet, Jugoslav politics again enter on one of those periods of chaos only too familiar since the foundation of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. The actual cause of defeat is the entry into Parliament of a few of Croatian deputies who have hitherto abstained from participation in the debates. The intention of Stephan Raditch, the Croatian peasant leader, to accomplish this purpose was notified to The Christian Science Monitor precisely a month ago when the causes impending the crisis were also outlined. The clash was inevitable and it is interesting at this juncture to note that it only required the presence of 16 out of 90 Croatian deputies to accomplish the defeat of the Serbian coalition.

The truth is that when the Reparation Commission appointed experts, the British were convinced that their conclusions would favor the view strongly taken by Sir John Bradbury, over which he retains considerable influence. Their thesis has been against large reparations and opposed to the policy of pledges. Loans of an international character have been discredited by them. There was not any doubt in their thoughts that the American experts would reach precisely the same conclusions and that others would come to heel. These calculations have gone astray.

The report as it is shaping favors the French thesis. General Dawes has created a pro-French atmosphere, but Mr. Young is the man who has really inspired the proceedings. Everybody followed their lead. The French have accepted their views in committee and will accept them outside. The Italians and Belgians agree, but the British protest that the figures are too high. The protest comes, however, not so much from the members of the committee as from outside.

Sir John Bradbury's intention, it will be remembered, was to appoint Montagu Norman Governor of the Bank of England. Mr. Norman was prevented from coming, with the result that at the last moment Sir John chose Sir Robert Kindersley. Now Sir Robert undoubtedly worked harmoniously with his American and French colleagues. Thereupon, according to French critics, the British Treasury became alarmed at the prospects of a report altogether adverse to its convictions.

Mr. Norman is said to have come over to Paris to examine the figures himself and point out the flaws. Sir John Bradbury is said to have forwarded long confidential reports to the British Treasury and Government. Last week-end Sir John went to London. Curiously enough, so did all the British experts.

It is denied, of course, that this visit was inspired by anything other than a homing instinct. It was a mere holiday week-end to escape from work. Incidentally, they would naturally send authorities, including the Premier, Ramsay MacDonald. But strangely enough there immediately appears in the British newspaper, the Daily Telegraph, obviously inspired articles directed against what are known to be the conclusions of the experts.

One wondered, therefore, whether it was likely there would be a crisis. The signs are that Sir MacDonald has declined to influence in any way, the experts. The signs are that Sir Robert Kindersley will sign the report with his colleagues. The signs are that whatever difficulties were threatened they have been overcome. It is hoped tomorrow all questions in suspense will be pronounced upon and an elaboration of the report finished in a few days. Its presentation will be made in a great reunion of both committees and the Reparation Commission. Some of the annexes are already printed. The whole document is extremely long.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

## EXPERTS' REPORT IS SHAPING ITSELF ON FRENCH THESIS

Italy, Belgium and France Fol-  
low Lead of Americans—  
British Protest Figures

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 27—It would appear that the difficulties which beset the Dawes committee have been largely overcome, and with reservations it is possible to fix a provisional date for presentation of the report to the Reparation Commission. It will be next Wednesday, if there is no further hitch. It is natural that long inquiries of this kind which cannot, in spite of the best intentions, be restricted purely to economic considerations, but must be affected by political influences, that various differences should arise. But the chief difficulties have been revealed, not in dispute between Brigadier-General Dawes and Owen Young, but in outside interference.

The truth is that when the Reparation Commission appointed experts, the British were convinced that their conclusions would favor the view strongly taken by Sir John Bradbury, over which he retains considerable influence. Their thesis has been against large reparations and opposed to the policy of pledges. Loans of an international character have been discredited by them. There was not any doubt in their thoughts that the American experts would reach precisely the same conclusions and that others would come to heel. These calculations have gone astray.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

## Luther Burbank Offers His Gardens to State

San Francisco, March 27

UTHER BURBANK has offered his "creations gardens" to California for educational and experimental purposes. This became known today when petitions approved by him appeared, asking the regents of the University of California to take over the gardens, for a unit of the State's higher educational system. He said \$100,000 had been offered for them, but commercial profits interest him less than the public benefit.

## ILLINOIS STUDENTS SIGN NO-WAR PACT

Garrett Biblical Institute Men  
Take Extreme Stand to  
Further Peace Cause

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP)—Pledges never to participate in any act of warfare were signed last night by 50 students of Garrett Biblical Institute, a theological school affiliated with Northwestern University, at a meeting of 150 students, where resolutions demanding abolition of the army, navy and reserve officers training corps, were passed.

Meanwhile the executive committee of the trustees of Northwestern College, a German Methodist School at Naperville, Ill., not connected with Northwestern University, decided to discontinue the R. O. T. C. there on grounds that the students are opposed to military service.

The pledges taken by the students of Garrett do not represent teachings of the institution, Dr. C. M. Stuart, president, said. Freedom of belief is one of the tenets of the institution, he said, and it was permissible for the pacifists to meet.

The Garrett student meeting was held under the suspicion of the "Garrett League for Peace." A resolution was passed expressing "great appreciation" for the courageous stand of the pacifist group of Northwestern University, who were central figures in a pacifist meeting Sunday addressed by Brent Dow Allison, war objector. A telegram was read from a pacifist group at Yale University promising co-operation in the "world movement for peace."

## SOVIET RECOGNITION IS ANNOUNCED BY CANADIAN PREMIER

OTTAWA, Ont., March 27 (Special)—

Russia has been advised that Canada has decided to recognize the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This announcement was the result of an interview with Alexander A. Yazikoff, official agent of the republics, had with the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King in Ottawa last week, and the following direct question sent the latter under date of March 20:

Referring to the conference I had with you yesterday, and wishing for a more definite basis for trade negotiations and for the performance of my other functions I would ask to know whether the de jure recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proclaimed by his Britannic Majesty's Headquarters government on Feb. 1 last comprehends recognition by Canada.

Following up my conversation with you a few days ago with a special reference to your letter of March 20, I have the honor, in the best interests of both countries to represent the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

## PORTUGUESE HOUSE HOMELESS

By Special Cable

LISBON, March 27—The Municipal Chamber has proposed that the Government that it should mobilize all the uninhabited houses, empty convents and state buildings to receive the number of families who have been rendered homeless owing to the collapse of houses during the recent storms. Vast areas of agricultural land were flooded and in some cases whole villages have been submerged. Near Oporto the River Douro rose 10 meters.

Referring under date of March 24, the Prime Minister said:

Following up my conversation with you a few days ago with a special reference to your letter of March 20, I have the honor, in the best interests of both countries to represent the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

## M. Millerand's Threat

M. Millerand maintained his resignation. Then M. Millerand consulted the presidents of the Senate and Chamber. Their advice was to recall M. Millerand. In the evening, therefore, M. Millerand made the strongest appeal to M. Poincaré on patriotic grounds. M. Poincaré said neither yes nor no, but promised to consult his friends. Various groups in Parliament met and passed resolutions urging M. Poincaré not to desert the Chamber. The greatest possible pressure was brought upon him.

The sentiments of M. Millerand were expressed in an authorized declaration to the effect that the main lines of French policy would not be changed. It was repeated that France would not evacuate the Ruhr before the total payment of reparations, that France meant to re-establish the equilibrium of its budget, abstain from loans and engage in no expenditure not covered by equivalent receipts. If it was impossible for M. Poincaré to accept the invitation, M. Millerand continued, the President would not absolutely resolved to direct the general policy of the country on the lines indicated.

This was a threat by M. Millerand that he personally would not tolerate a Government of the Left. In case the country showed itself hostile to a continuation of this policy, said the message, the President will immediately draw deductions with regard to consequences. This again can only be read as a threat of presidential resignation if the Millerand-Poincaré policy does not prevail. This is an extraordinary manifesto. But acceptance by M. Poincaré to reconstitute his ministry probably ends the short crisis, which was a ministerial crisis as well as a ministerial.

## EQUAL RIGHTS DRIVE STARTS IN BOSTON

(Continued from Page 1)

nationally known woman suffrage leader; Miss Gail Laughlin, attorney, member of the bar in New York, California, and Maine and vice-chairman of the Woman's Party; Mrs. Stephen Pell of New York, member of the national council of the Woman's Party, and Miss Doris Stevens, political chairman of the Woman's Party in New York. Nearly 200 women were present at the luncheon, the purpose of which was to launch, officially, the New England campaign in behalf of equal rights.

In her address this noon, Miss Laughlin declared:

"Every woman in the United States, whether wife or maid or widow, is subject to the menace of legislation restricting her economic freedom, which does not apply to her male competitors. This legislation has been

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Public forum and address by Robert H. Newcomb, assistant to the vice-president of the New York New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Amherst College in New England, Room 24, Boston University College of Business Administration, 525 Boylston Street, 8:30.

Second public lecture, "The Chorale and Allied Forms," in series on "The Development of Choral Music," by Prof. Archibald T. Davison of Yale University, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Public Library: Free public lecture, "Browning and Ruskin: Prophets of the Twentieth Century," Lecture Hall, 10:30.

Christian Science Society of Radcliffe College: Lecture on Christian Science by Miss Lucia C. Colton, 8:30, London Extension Room, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 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2504, 2506, 2508, 2510, 2512, 2514, 2516, 2518, 2520, 2522, 252

## DEER ISLAND SITE FOR PRISON URGED

Special Commission Indorses Project at Hearing Before Legislative Committee

Why the Commonwealth of Massachusetts should abandon Charlestown State Prison and erect a modern structure on Deer Island in Boston Harbor, which can be bought from the city of Boston for something like \$1,000,000, was argued today before the joint legislative committee on public institutions in the State House by members of the special unpaid commission appointed to recommend a new location for the state's penal institution. Other costs in making new buildings and in removing prisoners would add another \$1,000,000, it was said.

Members of the committee on public institutions clearly indicated that they believed that there is little or no public sentiment back of the proposition to abandon the Charlestown structure. Senator Alvin E. Bliss of Malden suggested to Mrs. Hester S. Fearing, wife of George R. Fearing, a member of the special new prison commission, that the presence of so few individuals at today's hearing indicated lack of interest on the part of the public.

"I do not agree with you," replied Mrs. Fearing promptly and with decision. "I believe that the public has had our commission's report, believes we are right and has confidence that the case will be presented properly and effectively here today."

Other committee members asked similar questions and received pointed replies from members of the commission who said that while the hearings they had held had not been largely attended there is ample evidence that the thoughtful citizens of the State believe that a new penal institution should be erected and that Deer Island is an ideal location.

S. John Connelley, secretary of the special prison commission, was one of the speakers for the adoption of a law appropriating the money necessary to erect a new state's prison and he said that for all purposes the Deer Island location where the City of Boston's House of Correction now stands would be the best the commission had investigated.

He said that he thought that the city would sell Deer Island and the buildings thereon for about \$1,000,000.

George H. Ellis of Newton, chairman of the special commission, opened the hearing today briefly reviewing the report of the commission and narrating why it had chosen Deer Island as the place for a new prison. He said that the commission had decided that it would be unwise to do away with the Reformatory at Concord in view of the fact that when classification of prisoners was made a state regulation, as he believed it will be eventually that these institutions would then be more useful than it is today.

Chairman Ellis told of the work the commission had done, its visits to the ancient state prison building in Charlestown and the archaic nature of the structure which had long become out of date when modern institutions are considered. He said that the commission did not believe that the sort of prisoners confined in the state prison should be sent to Bridgewater State Farm.

Thordike D. Howe of the commission, Walter A. Hardy and Mrs. Fearing followed, each detailing the work

the commission has done and the study of modern conditions and the demands such modern systems made for buildings suitable for the purpose. They held that the present structure is entirely out of date and one that Massachusetts should abandon if it is to hold the place to the forefront in reformism and humanity it has long maintained.

The bill the commission presented to the Legislature providing for the acquisition by the Commonwealth, for state prison purposes, of the land and buildings at Deer Island, was reviewed as furnishing the proper solution of the situation, and the cost of the undertaking was held not to be excessive.

## WOMAN OPPOSES RIGHTS MEASURE

Miss Mary Anderson Asserts Amendment Is Not Needed

Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's division, United States Bureau of Labor and Industries, spoke against the "Equal Rights" amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the National Woman's Party, at a meeting of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Copley-Plaza Hotel this morning. In the afternoon she spoke on present-day problems of wage-earning women at the March luncheon of the Massachusetts Council of Women and Children in Industry, given at the Women's City Club.

Miss Anderson said that the proposed "Equal Rights" Amendment, if passed, would do endless harm and little good. It was sure to wipe out all labor legislation in behalf of women, she said, while the amendment itself would do little in behalf of women as it was too vague and ambiguous. It is not necessary to have an amendment that says that there shall be equality between men and women and nothing more, Miss Anderson said.

She explained that even after the amendment was passed and had been ratified by two-thirds of the states and had therefore become a part of the Constitution, it would still be necessary to go out and do the very things that are being done now to secure the "rights" or protection of women.

To enforce a law must cover specific questions, she explained, and the proposed law does not. It is possible to work quite as well today with such a law as it would be with the amendment passed, she declared.

Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley presided over both gatherings, being chairman of the council and also of the political department of the club.

Edward P. Bohner of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts spoke at the morning meeting on ways of Americanizing the alien population.

**DETROIT NEGROES TO HATE "Y."**

DETROIT, March 27 (Special Correspondence)—Plans for a \$500,000 Y. M. C. A. building here for the use of Negroes exclusively, have been completed, and work on the structure will start this spring, according to the announcement of Dr. A. G. Studer, general secretary of the association. The extension will accommodate the 2,000 Negro members expected by the time the building is finished. Dormitories, gymnasium, swimming pool, reading and writing rooms, cafeteria, study halls and pools and bowling rooms will be included.

## ALL-NEW ENGLAND MARKETING PLAN DISCUSSED BY DAIRYMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

To many students of agricultural economics the development of the strong local unit seems the only sound foundation for a co-operative marketing system. Further, the farmers, especially of Massachusetts, where production costs are highest, are beginning to heed the lessons their county agents have been dinging into them on economical production methods.

They are realizing that faces them they must so organize their farming that their cows will utilize the roughage of their farms and require little high-priced grain. There will be some cutting down of herds, some better cropping methods, some increase of

farmer-controlled distribution of milk. Butter making seems sure to go out permanently from New England. The natural butter country is closer to the grain fields of the west. The farmers of New England are going to stay in dairying on a sounder basis of both production and distribution. They have a difficult period ahead, and those with poultry flocks and orchards besides their cows are in best shape to weather the crisis. Many inefficient farmers will have to leave farming. Those who win out will end by supplying the demand for highest quality products in their local markets and leaving the production of bulk commodities to the producers in low-cost regions farther west.

## The Stability Of Massachusetts

is reflected in the strength of its Mutual Savings Banks and the thrift and sound judgment of its people.



Save Where You See This Seal

SAVINGS BANKS AS IT'S  
OF MASS.

## PUBLICITY FORCES DRASIC STEPS ON GUN CLUB BACKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

company on land purchases—\$32,298.

This indebtedness on the land is covered by mortgage notes bearing 4 per cent interest from May 1, 1923; \$12,000 due May 1, 1924; \$14,495 due May 1, 1925; \$137,295 due May 1, 1926; \$34,500 to be paid Outchuk Bank for their lands, title of which is not yet perfect. Total, \$63,290.

### Reduction in Membership

It is proposed that the Charter membership of the Louisiana Gulf Coast Club be reduced in number from 1200 to 100, represented by 100 certificates of stock, a value of \$10,000 each, which when sold will provide a fund of \$1,000,000, giving sufficient money to buy the land at a cost of \$70,290, and provide for a new development fund of \$229,710 less interest; and expenses from March 1, 1924, which expenses including commission and interest, will be less than \$900.

Each \$10,000 interest will own an undivided 132.897 acres of land. The \$10,000 interests will be known as Class A members, and Class B members. A membership may be divided at its owner's option into five Class B memberships of a minimum value of \$2000 each. These Class B memberships as issued will carry a 50 per cent equity in the assets of the club, leaving a 50 per cent equity in the assets of the club in the possession of Class A members, who are the original underwriters. Should a Class A member sell all five of his Class B memberships, the Class A member would lose all club privileges but would retain his interest in club assets.

### Full Rights to Property

These 100 charter members will own the club and therefore will own the entire 132.897 acres of land. They can develop the property as they see fit without interference from the Gulf Coast rights and the winter and summer resort rights, or the whole property can be held for their own pleasure. With an expenditure of \$200,000 this property can be developed to a point where it will be worth many times its cost, which increased value will accrue to its owners.

This changed plan will be offered first to those who have signed as club members under the original plan and memberships will be accepted in the order in which they are received. As several members with whom this change of plan has been discussed have signified their willingness to give up their original memberships on this new basis, it is deemed ready to limit one individual's holdings to not more than five such memberships.

Your attention is earnestly called to the printed testimonial letters enclosed herewith from club members, who have been to the property during the past winter, and to the pamphlet listing the natural resources of these 132.897 acres which cover more than 207 square miles of the richest land in Louisiana.

Mr. McHenry's letter closes with the hope that this change of plan will meet with the full approval of subscribers.

The first estimate of membership in the Louisiana Gulf Coast Club was set at 4000. This was later reduced to around 2000 and then to what virtually represented a minimum of 1200 at \$1000 each, supplying the funds necessary for a financing of the project. This minimum in its turn, proving too high, the list is again reduced, as indicated in the letter above, to 100.

## COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS DROP

In a report issued today Hermann C. Lythgoe, director of the food and drug division of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, stated that there was in cold storage in

Massachusetts, on March 1, 27,541.617 pounds of food, as compared with 31,229.071 pounds last year and 36,521,010 pounds on March 1, 1922.

The egg holdings have reached the lowest figure for the year and are beginning to increase. The poultry holdings have probably reached the highest figure for the year, but they are nearly 2,000,000 pounds less than the highest figure for 1923.

The per capita holdings March 1, 1924, were: 2-3 of one egg, 1/4 pound of butter, 2 pounds of poultry, 1/4 pound of beef, 2 1/2 pounds of pork, 1-10 pound of lamb.

The actual figures for the past three years are as follows:

MARCH 1, COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS		
1923	1924	1922
Eggs, doz. . . . .	199,350	28,040
Butter, pds. . . . .	1,924,581	1,666,165
Turkey, pds. . . . .	8,775,610	10,622,208
Poultry, pds. . . . .	1,941,500	1,988,086
Beef, pds. . . . .	10,928,961	12,330,742
Pork, pds. . . . .	446,488	1,650,754
Lamb, pds. . . . .	481,822	

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## DU PONT CO. ASKED TO STOP 'CONTEST'

Massachusetts S. P. C. A. condemns Plan and Urges Withdrawal of Prizes Offered

The monthly meeting of the directors of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals passed a strongly-worded resolution condemning the crow-shooting contest of the du Pont Powder Company of Wilmington, Del., in which it urges the company to withdraw the prizes which it has offered to the hunters who shoot the most crows during the next three months.

Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the society, announces that a copy of the resolution will be mailed to every humane society in the country.

The resolution follows:

Whereas, The Sporting Powder Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., of Wilmington, Del., have organized an international crow-shooting contest;

Whereas, the common crow is rated by the United States Biological Survey and other expert ornithological authorities as a bird doing more good than harm, and under some conditions of pronounced usefulness;

Whereas, prizes offered to get people into the woods shooting in the spring of the year must result in harm and disturbance in many cases, indiscriminate slaughter among nesting, insectivorous and song birds which need all possible protection at such times and also greatly increase the risk of fire which is so harmful to wild life;

Whereas, under these circumstances great cruelty to many harmless and helpless wild creatures cannot fail to result as well as a most unfortunate influence brought to bear on the young;

It is Resolved, That the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals protests against this contest as unwise, unwarranted, and cruel, and earnestly urges the du Pont Company to close it and withdraw the offered prizes.

## PROTECTION ASKED FOR STABLED HORSES BY STATE S. P. C. A.

A public meeting has been called by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to take place in the Council Chamber at City Hall Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock for the purpose of discussing better protection from fire for horses in stables.

The call was sent out today by Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the society, following the recent fire in Marshall's stable, 361 Warren Street, when many horses perished.

Commissioner Bartlett yesterday wrote the du Pont company in disapproval of its plan.

"So far as the direct effect of crows upon agriculture is concerned," said the commissioner, "I consider the crow is beneficial. It is true that in relation to fish and game, the crows are in some instances marauders, but I believe that the function of fish and game authorities is to try and hold all the forces of nature in their proper balance. This means that the crows are perhaps too numerous but they should not be exterminated and this plan of a killing contest is not the proper method to reduce their number."

The commissioner said that he should not care to enter any long controversy over the issue, but he was unqualified in his opposition to any such contest as is proposed by the powder company.

## Practical Farmer Makes Plea for Saving the Crow

PORLTAND, Me., March 27 (Special)—Governor Baxter's declaration against the proposed "crow killing contest" is endorsed by William G. Hunton, industrial agent of the Maine Central Railroad. He says:

As a practical farmer of 30 years' experience I want to voice my protest along with that of Governor Baxter against the killing of crows. I think it true that crows, during a short period of the year, will eat up a little of the farmers' corn, but the good they do offsets the harm. The crow is one of the farmer's best friends.

A number of years ago we had a state law which provided a bounty for the crows killed. Two years later this was repealed by effort of the farmers. I was on the committee which investigated the matter, seeking the repeal, and in the course of my work I found that crows do destroy very large quantities of insects, pests, worms and insect eggs, all of which

are harmful to agricultural interests. The crow will strip moth eggs from limbs in quick time and thus prevent damage to the crop. Any practical farmer will tell you the crow is one of his friends. I hope that this crow shooting movement will not gain favor in Maine.

## TERCENTENARY PLANS DISCUSSED

### Old Planters of Salem Hold Annual Meeting

SALEM, Mass., March 27 (Special)—Preliminary details for the observance of the tercentenary anniversary of the founding of Salem in 1926, were outlined at the annual meeting of the Old Planters Society, held here yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Frank A. Gardner, president of the society, spoke briefly of the historical events which led up to the settlement of Salem in 1626. He said that the principal function of the Old Planters Society in any celebration that may be arranged, will consist in arranging for the reunion of old families.

Gen. William A. Pew, city solicitor, who was present at the meeting as the Mayor's personal representative, said that it was his opinion that the Planters' Society should take the initiative in launching the movement for a celebration.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: Dr. Frank A. Gardner, Salem; president; R. W. Sprague, M. D., Boston, vice-president; Lucie M. Gardner, Salem, secretary; Walde D. Gardner, Salem, treasurer; Samuel F. Walcott, Salem, registrar.

Councillors for one year: Francis N. Balch, Lincoln; Osborne Leach, Danvers; and Charles H. Sprague, Boston. For two years: Dr. Benjamin Collins Woodbury, Boston; Edward O. Skelton, Boston; and Charles H. Conant, Los Angeles, Calif. For three years: Dr. W. M. Conant, Boston; L. Loring Brooks, Boston; William Summer Appleton, Boston.

## PROTECTION ASKED FOR STABLED HORSES BY STATE S. P. C. A.

A public meeting has been called by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to take place in the Council Chamber at City Hall Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock for the purpose of discussing better protection from fire for horses in stables. The call was sent out today by Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the society, following the recent fire in Marshall's stable, 361 Warren Street, when many horses perished.

One of the means of protection that is likely to be discussed at the coming meeting is that of the sprinkler system. A legislative committee gave a hearing a few weeks ago on a bill requiring sprinklers in all large stables. Although the Mayor of Boston, the fire commissioner and the chief of the fire department spoke in favor of the bill and despite the fact that none opposed it, the committee reported "leave to withdraw."

## PACKING COMPANY DISSOLUTION SOUGHT

PORLTAND, Me., March 27—The Confederated Home Abattoirs Corporation, a \$6,000,000 meat packing corporation, a hearing on a petition for the dissolution of which is being heard here, expended \$117,942 in a period of six months during which its revenue was \$260,000, an expert accountant, testified yesterday. The corporation maintained 16 branch offices at an expense of \$22,142 and paid \$76,636 as commissions for the sale of stock during that time, he said.

Letters introduced between company officials declared that \$86,000 had been collected in Portland. A letter from John F. German, treasurer to the manager of the company's plant at Allentown, Pa., read: "Do not fail to call on Mr. Snyder for I know you can handle him to the queen's taste." The Rev. Jacob Snyder of Pennsylvania is a director of the corporation. Michael Abel of Hastings, Pa., is the petitioner and he asks for the appointment of a permanent receiver. Fraud and mismanagement is alleged. Thirty witnesses from Pennsylvania are here to testify.

A number of years ago we had a state law which provided a bounty for the crows killed. Two years later this was repealed by effort of the farmers. I was on the committee which investigated the matter, seeking the repeal, and in the course of my work I found that crows do destroy very large quantities of insects, pests, worms and insect eggs, all of which

## CONSISTORY HEAD RESIGNS HIS OFFICE

### Nashua, N. H., Masonic Cathedral Action Is Held Up by Deputy

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 27 (Special)—Following a disagreement over plans in connection with the proposed building of the New Hampshire Masonic Cathedral at Nashua, N. H., William D. Chandler, Commander-in-Chief of the Consistory, has resigned that office.

In his resignation made public, Mr. Chandler, who is postmaster at Concord, N. H., and a son of William E. Chandler, for many years United States Senator from this State, tells Walter G. Africa, Acting Deputy for New Hampshire, that his resignation is effective at once, "because you saw fit at last night's meeting to assume control of the Consistory."

The meeting referred to was held on Tuesday for the purpose of voting on the proposed cathedral, for which a site has already been bought and funds obtained to begin construction. There was a very large attendance of both Nashua and Manchester Sir Knights at the meeting. Nashua, however, had about three to one from Manchester, which, it is claimed, had considerable bearing on the outcome of the meeting.

It was a secret meeting but it is known that there were sensational scenes there. It is claimed that while Commander-in-Chief Chandler was presiding Deputy Africa interrupted, took the gavel, and announced that the body had no authority to do as planned, and dissolved the gathering without any action being taken.

Mr. Africa, when seen today by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that he had received Mr. Chandler's resignation as commander of the Consistory. "It remains for the board to take action on this resignation," he said.

The trouble is reported to have started over the proposal of Mr. Chandler and a considerable number of Knights to go ahead immediately with the proposed \$500,000 cathedral. Deputy Africa and other members, it was said, do not favor the financial arrangements that have been made, and decided to hold up the plans contemplated at the meeting.

## COAL HOISTERS ASK HIGHER WAGE SCALE

Coal-hoisting engineers, who operate the engines which are used in discharging anthracite from barges or steamers, at the various piers at this port, refused all counter offers made by local dealers in response to the demand for an increase in wages, at a meeting in the coal association headquarter on Milk Street, yesterday. The wages paid yesterday, which expires April 1, amount to \$15 a week in certain grades of employment. The union now seeks to advance to \$16 a week, with time and a half for Sunday work and with what is equivalent to triple time on holidays.

The retail coal dealers are now considering the advisability of flatly refusing the demands of the union and depending upon the coal association to supply their trade until a compromise of some sort can be effected. It is pointed out that an increase of this sort will mean higher prices for coal to house-holders at a time of the year when reductions are in order and expected.

MILLS TO CLOSE FOR WEEK LAWRENCE, Mass., March 27 (Special)—The Everett mills, makers of ginghams and cotton goods, announced yes-

## IRON AND STEEL

PITTSBURGH, March 27—Heavy melt-  
ing steel scrap is quoted here at \$18.50 to  
\$19.50 a ton, off 50 cents since last week.

24 Sheets and 24 Envelopes, boxed, \$1.00

## TOPCOATS FOR SPRING

### THE NEWEST IMPORTED OR DOMESTIC WOOLENS

35 to 55

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terday that the mill would close down for a week commencing Saturday, March 29. The announcement affects about 2000 workers. Since the textile depression which has hit this city, the Everett mills have run on a three-days-a-week schedule and the reason given for the close down is the condition of the market.

## G. F. REDMOND CO. HEADS TO TESTIFY

### Stock Concern's Officials to Face Examination Tomorrow

The first direct examination of the officials of the firm of G. F. Redmond & Co., bankrupt stock brokers, with liabilities said to be \$10,000,000 and assets of only \$300,000, is scheduled to take place tomorrow morning before the firm's receivers at the Federal Building, Boston.

Following failure to block such examination by legal plea, directed first to the United States District Court and then to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, the receivers' summons went back to G. F. Redmond, who gives his name to the firm, Warren N. Withington, and Arthur A. and John R. Diggin to the witness stand tomorrow, where they will be asked to explain what has happened to the firm's assets. Though expected to take the stand today, the absence of counsel of the Redmond officials caused the hearing to be postponed, after the four men named had been sworn in as witnesses.

## AMOSKEAG MILLS ENGINEER HEARD

### Textile Expert Says Plant Could Be Duplicated Far Below Present Valuation

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 27 (Special)—Evidence was introduced today by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company in the trial of its tax refund suit against the city, through Charles T. Main of Boston, a textile engineer, employed by the Amoskeag, that a new mill could be built capable of turning out the same volume of cloth that can be made in the Amoskeag, the largest cotton manufacturing plant in the world, at a cost far below the values placed on the Amoskeag by the city.

Mr. Main said that a modern plant would be operated much cheaper than is the Amoskeag, nearly 100 years old, and that the replacement cost per spindle would be as follows:

Year	Cotton	Wool
1918	\$14.40	\$184.40
1919	55.50	175.80
1920	62.15	204.50
1921	67.70	216.40
1922	54.10	171.90
1923	51.00	171.90

To these figures should be added about 10 per cent for overhead expenses, he testified. The Amoskeag has some 700,000 spindles and not figured in the values per spindle are the values of the land, water power and tenement property.

Mr. Main testified that the water power rights and property are worth only \$3,000,000, whereas the city has claimed that \$10,000,000 would not be too much to value it at. Instead of a saving in the latest hydro-electric development at Amoskeag Falls, estimated by the city at \$113,000 a year net, Mr. Main said that the company will lose \$23,570 a year, carrying the inference that steam is cheaper in water in this case, as a source for power.

## ART

### At Grace Horne's Gallery

Arthur W. Goodwin is holding forth at Grace Horne's Gallery with a lively show of pastels and oils. The Hudson River, with its majestic landscape, has given him much inspiration. It is not only in the pulsating beauty of natural surroundings, but also in the lofty heights of architecture, towering skyscrapers, solidly massed buildings, that the artist finds great pleasure. Under his brush, the streets of New York lose their stereotyped form and become organisms that have grown up with a certain definite balanced form. He builds a sort of romance about the city, like the kind that illustrators invariably conceive when they draw some ancient city.

Mr. Goodwin does not limit himself to the usual modest field of pastel, he uses this medium as deliberately and extensively as he would oils or water color. Often his subjects demand dark tones, gray and blue and green, and, unfortunately, the purity of color is lost in murkiness. However, because of the daring that urges him to pass beyond

the usual boundaries of his medium, he gets striking results very often.

The oils are more formal and are benefited considerably by being framed. He gets remarkable atmospheric conditions, especially of the misty, rainy day variety. "Fifty-Seventh Street" is unusually fine.

Sidney Richardson is also exhibiting at the gallery. This artist has twofold specialization, marines and landscapes. In the former he paints with power and intensity, stormy skies and rough surf, with struggling, heavy craft. The landscapes are poetically painted with foliage and blossoms in their moments of riotous color and growth. Some that he lacks in delicacy of hand, however, lack in the whole world present an appearance of heaviness. The artist excels in the water colors, which have spontaneously added to the vigor of the others. Curiously enough, he seems to be most at home with a brush that needs most discipline.

## MAPLE SUGAR OUTLOOK GOOD

### Vermont Makers Report Sap Is Running Well

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., March 27 (Special)—The outlook for the Vermont sugarmakers is promising for this season, according to reports being received in this section, although there is a likelihood of a decrease of about 20 per cent in the number of trees tapped. The decrease is due to the shortage of labor, but this does not mean necessarily that the total output will be lessened.

The warm weather of the past week has been very good for the farmers who are sugaring this spring, and the sap has been running well. If the warm weather continues, the season will be much better than had been expected. Syrup sugar and sugar cakes have begun to arrive in local markets in great quantities, but thus far there has been a dearth of orders from other states, if this is due largely to the fact that the season is as yet early.

## SWISS REPORT 1923 WAS GOOD SEASON

In Zermatt Tourists Were Turned  
Away for Lack of Adequate  
Accommodation

GENEVA, March 10.—(Special Correspondence)—Some interesting details concerning the summer season in Switzerland in 1923 are to be found in a report just issued by the Lausanne branch of the Swiss Tourist Office.

On the whole the season was a good one, and in some popular centers even very good. During July and August most of the tourist hotels were well filled and in one of the more remote (Zermatt) guests had to be turned away for lack of accommodation. But although the season was good on the whole, it began late, being seriously affected by the bad weather in June. The falling off in this month is strikingly illustrated by the figures given by the hotels of Lucerne for the months from May to August. Whereas in May there were 5683 more visitors than in May, 1922, in June there were 10,100 fewer.

### Type of Visitor Changes

The report observes that the type of foreigners visiting the country has somewhat changed since pre-war times. The rich and elegant guests who spent money freely have become few and far between, if they have not entirely disappeared. The large numbers who take the tours organized by the various tourist agencies travel as cheaply as possible, and leave very little money in the country. On the other hand, there is a new class of foreigner which is steadily increasing, namely, the automobileists. These undertake extensive journeys and penetrate into every district: they are constantly on the move and do not stay long in one place.

The summer season, then, was short but good. The Swiss hotel industry is recovering and may now look forward to better times. One indication of the renewal of the tourist stream towards Switzerland was the popularity of the special train from Holland via Belgium, which it was proposed to run twice a week in June and thrice a week during July and August.

It was found necessary to run this train daily from July 10 to Sept. 9 and twice weekly till well past the middle of September.

### Railway Business Increases.

The monthly statistics of the federal railways show an increase in the number of passengers carried throughout the season, the total figures from January to October, 1922, being 72,316,565, as compared with 67,321,845 for the corresponding months of 1922.

The automobile services under the direction of the postal authorities, which have taken the place of the erstwhile diligences, also report a prosperous season. In July they carried no fewer than 47,900 tourists, as compared with 34,827 during July, 1922, while the receipts for the month were 343,322 francs, as against 102,599 francs. This record was far surpassed in August, when 64,823 passengers were carried, as against 45,536 in August, 1922. Altogether, during the season 35,639 more passengers were carried than in the preceding season, or an increase of 37 per cent. The mountain railways likewise had an excellent season, some of them recording notable increases.

British visitors were especially numerous, and in some places they outnumbered the Swiss. In Lucerne, for instance, in August there were 14,775 English visitors and only 5542 Swiss, and taking the season from the beginning of May to the middle of October there were 40,173 English visitors against 35,879 Swiss. In Zermatt, again, there were on July 15, 337 English and 292 Swiss, and on Aug. 14, 902 English and 742 Swiss.

After the English the Dutch were most numerous, and in some centers they even outnumbered the English. The number of French visitors diminished. The United States was also well represented. The North American element, the report observes, differs essentially from the English and Dutch. It does not represent a regular element in the tourist traffic of the country. These tourists come from afar and make a point of seeing as many countries as possible. They travel long distances and stay nowhere very long. Their numbers have increased, but not in the same regular way as the English and Dutch.

### BELGIAN INDUSTRY INCREASES

BRUSSELS, March 7 (Special Correspondence)—The following are the January figures for output in the most important branches of national industry: the output of coke reached 2,182,000 tons, being 115 per cent of the average monthly pre-war figure; 276,000 tons of coke have been provided, being 128 per cent of the pre-war production. The quantity of finished steel was 201,000 tons and of raw steel 225,000 tons. These figures were respectively 130 and 112 per cent of the monthly average of 1913. Pig iron, which reached its pre-war level last December, maintains its position with a total of 260,000 tons, or 101 per cent of the 1913 output.

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## LEAGUE ASKS FUNDS TO MAKE PROVISION OF STUDENTS' BOOKS

### Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 10.—Prof. Henri Bergson, the chairman of the League of Nations Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, has launched a public appeal for funds for the purchase of books and instruments, the publication of scientific works, the endowment of traveling and other scholarships, and so on, on behalf of the national committees. This appeal is addressed to "all those who feel concerned at the grave crisis through which the intellectual life of the whole world is now passing."

At the present moment, there are 17 national committees in Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Switzerland, and Jugoslavia, which act as centers of information, and transmit to each other or to the League Committee the most urgent requests received from institutions and intellectual workers in their own countries. Other committees are being formed in Great Britain, Norway, Spain, and the United States. It is hoped that other nations such as Italy, Germany, and Russia will follow suit.

The names of the donors, and the use to which their contributions will be put, will be published in the Bulletin of the International University Information Office, which has recently been formed in Geneva by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. Donors are at liberty to earmark their gifts for particular purposes.

## BALTIC TREATIES TO BE EXTENDED

Plans Made to Include Lithuania  
in Pact of Economic Union

### Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 14.—A movement is on foot to extend to Lithuania the pact of economic union signed by Estonia and Latvia last year, and a conference will be held at the Lithuanian capital, Kaunas (Kovno), to discuss the matter. A Lithuanian economic delegation has been to Riga to study the Latvia-Estonia Treaty and to go into the whole matter with the Latvian Government.

In this connection, the Lithuanian semi-official Elta agency publishes a statement made by Mr. Saya, the Latvian Minister in Lithuania. Mr. Saya declared:

The Kaunas conference affords much ground for hope, and I am convinced that it will have great practical importance. I am sure that through the conference the first important forward step will be made in the political rapprochement. In the economic sphere, we will be able to attain concrete results for all the participants by regulating transit needs and facilitating intercommunication, because these matters cannot be longer postponed. Of late in the Lithuanian press there have frequently appeared reports that Latvia has raised the question of the resumption of traffic on the Libau-Romny Railway.

Latvia's interest in this matter is perfectly natural and comprehensible, because the terminus of this important trunk-line is a Latvian port (Libau). Consequently, it must be emphasized that in raising this question Latvia by no means do not in any way bear the character of an unfriendly protest. Latvia suffers great losses from the interruption of traffic by this line near the present neutral zone between Lithuanian territory and the Vilna territory administered by Poland.

The party authorities are attempting to facilitate the admission of these new candidates. Entrance to the party has always been jealously guarded and hedged in with a number of preliminary conditions. Every candidate, for

### SCOTS TO LEARN HOUSEKEEPING

EDINBURGH, March 12 (Special Correspondence)—An educational experiment is to be carried out under the Edinburgh Education Authority at the James Clark Research School. Students of housewifery are now to get a six weeks' intensive course of practical work which includes "living-in" for a week of the course. A self-contained house adjoining the school has been acquired by the Authority, and there the girls will have every opportunity to study every detail of housekeeping.

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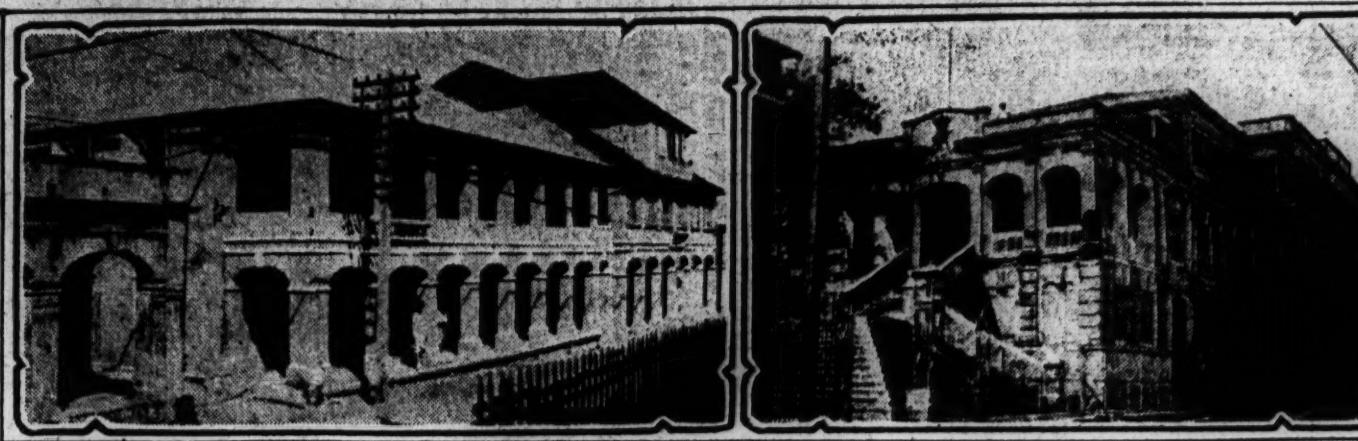
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## Where the Stabilizer of U. S. Finances, Alexander Hamilton, Got His Experience



Left to Right—The Store in Which Alexander Hamilton Clerked as a Young Man, and From Which He Observed and Described a Hurricane (See Gertrude Atherton's "Conqueror"), the Government House, Both in Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, Now Owned by the United States

## COMMUNIST PARTY GETS NEW MEMBERS

100,000 Wanted, but Several  
Times That Number Seem  
Ready to Make Application

MOSCOW, March 3 (Special Correspondence)—For some time the Russian Communist Party has been carrying on an intensive drive for new members among the Russian industrial workers. On the whole this campaign has been attended with considerable success. More than 21,000 applications for membership have been received in Moscow up to the present time, while more than \$6,000 are reported from the provinces. The drive for membership is supposed to go on for two more months, the goal being 100,000 new working-class members for the party. If applications continue to pour in at the present volume, the party will have several times that number of candidates from which to select members.

The decision to invite new members was taken at the party conference, which was held in Moscow last January and was the result of a long discussion about problems of party building, in which J. V. Stalin, F. C. Zinoviev, and other prominent members of the Central Committee took part.

There was a general feeling that the proportion of actual workers in the party had sunk too low, statistics showing that only a little more than 50,000 out of a party's total membership of 386,000 are manual workers at the present time.

This diminution in the number of actual workers among the Communists led, it was felt, to bureaucratization and to isolation of the party from the masses of the population. With a view to eliminating these evils it was decided to infuse fresh blood into the Communist organization by attempting to draw in 100,000 new working-class members.

This decision was taken before the passing of Lenin, but the latter event has unquestionably proved a powerful stimulus in contributing to the success of the appeal. Many cases are reported in which non-Communist workers elected delegates from their own number as candidates for admission to the party, on the ground that the loss of Lenin made it more necessary for all elements in the population to co-operate more actively with the ruling party.

The party authorities are attempting to facilitate the admission of these new candidates. Entrance to the party has always been jealously guarded and hedged in with a number of preliminary conditions. Every candidate, for

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## U. S. JOURNALISTS VISIT VIRGIN ISLES

Whirlwind Tour of St. Croix  
Made by Guests of Admiral  
Coontz

CHRISTIANSTED, St. Croix, Virgin  
Islands, March 15 (Special Correspondence)—Standing on the spot where Alexander Hamilton, in 1770, scanned the bay for the cloud of sail which was to take away his employer's products from the "Pearl of the Antilles" to New York, the inhabitants of Frederiksted, the commercial harbor of St. Croix, assembled recently to sweep the horizon for a different sight. A haze of smoke over the curve of the water announced the approach of three fast American destroyers, Nos. 315, 318 and 319. Admiral Robert E. Coontz commanding, with 130 American newspaper men, who had been "covering" for their newspapers the recently concluded winter war maneuvers.

Scores of motor cars were offered

by citizens of the island for the use of the journalists, and hardly were they ashore when they were rushed away on a whirlwind tour. After their first sight of the bay and the bright blue harbor framed in white sand, and after their first surprise at the clearness of the harbor water, through which one can see for 40 feet to the sand bottom below, the visitors set off, ultimately arriving at the official reception in the Council Chamber in Government House.

Gov. Phillip Williams, Admiral Coontz and other officers of the fleet were guests of honor and were welcomed by Dr. D. C. Canegata, chairman of the Municipal Committee of the Council, and Robert L. Merwin, chairman of the Colonial Council.

Just across the street from the

Chamber still stands the building in which Alexander Hamilton was a clerk for Nicholas Cruger, previously to his departure for the American Colonies to enter King's College in New York, now Columbia University. Business is still carried on in the building from which the young man went who was to stabilize the finances of the United States. The firm name is changed, and the store now is used for plantation supplies and ship chandlery. It is unmarked by any memorial tablet to show Hamilton's association with it.

WEMBLEY TO EXHIBIT  
CANADA'S LITERATURE

OTTAWA, March 24—The Federal Government has assigned a section in the industrial division of the Canadian building of the British Empire Exhibition in London this year to Canadian literature, and has invited the Canadian Authors' Association to make arrangements for a suitable exhibit of books. They have asked George H. Locke, the chief librarian of the Public Library of Toronto and a member of the executive council of that association to make the selection. He has done so, and the books, to the number of 500, were shipped this week.

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Just across the street from the

## LONDON-AUSTRALIA TO BE 16-DAY TRIP

Professor Elliot Asserts Subsidy  
Is Needed for Britain to Regain  
Lead in Shipbuilding

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 15—Motor liners of 38,000 horsepower to speed at 22 knots from England to Australia and to land mails from London in Freemantle in 16 days. Such is the proposal of Professor Elliot in the Manchester Guardian.

The scheme, in dry words, says Dr. Elliot, is Government support for a full-scale piece of experimental research in ship-building and engineering. British shipbuilding has gone back to the level of the eighties, and with this condition in the great mass of unemployment in the shipbuilding centers. The pace at which the motor-driven ship is gaining favor can be judged from the fact that its tonnage today is 1,666,000 as against 220,000 10 years ago, while the proportion of new orders for motor ships is between 60 and 70 per cent greater than those for steamers. A ton of oil in a motor engine does the work of three tons burnt under a boiler, and there is in addition the saving in space, labor and personnel. Sir Alfred Yarrow predicts that all tramp cargo vessels will be equipped with Diesel machinery within 20 years.

Dr. Elliot says that there are two outstanding points for consideration. First, that design so far has been a Continental preserve and most British construction is done under license. Secondly, pioneer work yet remains to be done with powers above 20,000 horsepower. He recalls the fact that the Lusitania and Mauretania were built under subsidy, and he holds that a motor liner of 38,000 horsepower "booming through the Mediterranean today on her 16-day run to the Antipodes" would be research on a grand scale.

With five such vessels the ships of today might be thrown out of date as the dreadnought threw out all warships before her, and with this mastery

would be insured new construction for British yards. Dr. Elliot recalls that last October Sir John Biles, professor of naval architecture, advocated the construction of six motor

## HOLYOKE POWER DEVELOPMENT IS INSURANCE AGAINST DROUGHT

**Forty Thousand Units Derived From Falls to Be Virtually Duplicated by Improvements**

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 27 (Special)—While this city has long been noted for its manufactures founded on natural waterpower utilized through the medium of a great stone dam and canal system, it is not so well known that important improvements to be completed this year will enable the 40,000 horsepower derived from the falls to be virtually duplicated by hydroelectric and steam-electric power, with provisions that will afford absolute insurance against interference due to drought.

Expenditure for this object by the Holyoke Water Power Company during a period of three years will total in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000, employed in developing a hydroelectric system of utilizing surplus river flow in enlarging its auxiliary steam-electric system for use when the other power falls below requirements. The municipal gas and electric department is expending approximately \$600,000 for hydroelectric and steam-electric developments to enlarge its facilities for selling energy for industrial and domestic uses.

As a further step the municipal and power company's electrical systems recently have been tied in for the mutual protection of these systems in emergencies. Again, the power company has projected a plan to reclaim a stretch along the western bank of the Connecticut, above the dam and along the railroad tracks, for factory sites. It is gradually replacing the stone walls with walls of concrete, is about to dredge a channel along the river bank at its lower power station, to obtain clear water for its boilers and steam condensers, and is making various other improvements contributing to the making of a greater and busier city.

From 1906 to 1921 the power company's capacity was virtually unchanged. In the latter year it instituted a program of progressive installations beginning with a 750-horsepower hydroelectric unit at the Whiting Paper Company mill, between the first and second-level canals, and a hydroelectric installation of 1200 horsepower at the power plant on the river bank. The following year the river plant was further enlarged by the installing of hydroelectric machinery for 2000 horsepower, together with a

a fairly rapid passage, as he often did years ago. Repetitions were never identical in their reading, as they frequently are when played by pianists who play more with their fingers than with their thoughts. Always his tone had beauty, whether a mere wraith of sound or a claxon of chords.

**Georgina Shaylor**

Georgina Shaylor, contralto, assisted by Frances Weeks, pianist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. She sang music by Strauss, Saint-Saëns, Tchaikowsky, Moussorgsky and others. Miss Shaylor has a voice of pleasing quality which she uses in an easy, natural manner, a style of singing which is much too infrequently cultivated among the younger generation of singers, who are more often than not preoccupied with their methods of singing rather than the form to sing. That Miss Shaylor has been well taught goes without saying, but in so sensible and quite evidently in so natural a manner that her singing is entirely free from artificiality and affectation.

As an interpreter she is most effective in songs of a contemplative character, those in lighter mood or those requiring direct power being less sympathetic to her musical nature, yet it should not be understood by this that she is not a singer capable of contrasts. More experience and study will undoubtedly develop her interpretative powers, for her singing shows every indication of a musical and imaginative temperament.

### JEWELERS CONDEMN FRAUDULENT SALES

An appeal for legislation against fraudulent auction sales of jewelry was made at the closing of the tenth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Retail Jewelers' Association at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, yesterday, when Albert R. Kerr, a former retail jeweler in this city, urged that the present law covering such cases be repealed and a law passed preventing the organization of private auctioning firms, and the control of all auctions over to the cities of the State.

Improvements now being effected stand as a testimonial of confidence in the industrial future of New England, and will undoubtedly prove a means of advancing this city in wealth and population if industrial conditions are favorable. The power company has in recent years disposed of considerable real estate and has put the money into improvements. It has also been granted the right to increase its capital. While its original land holdings have been diminished by something like four-fifths, the remaining one-fifth, in the heart of the city, has, needless to say, enormously increased in value, and the company is in excellent condition to back the industries for larger prosperity.

### SIX MONTHS TRAVEL AWARDED AS PRIZE

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 27—Announcement is made today by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects that the Le Brun Scholarship Competition has just been held, and the prize awarded to Otto F. Cerny of Cicero, Ill. The prize is a traveling scholarship of six months spent abroad, and the subject of the competition was "Reconstruction Center."

The mentions in their order were as follows:

Robbins L. Conn, New York; 2. Charles H. Dornbush, New York; 3. Victor Pribil, New York.

There were 24 competitors from all over the United States. It is said, and the general level of excellence in the competition was very high, being gratifying to the jury composed of the following practicing architects: Charles E. Adams, New Haven; Grosvenor Atterbury; Otto R. Edwards, Milton M. Medary, D. Everett Wald and Julian Clarence Levi, chairman. All are New Yorkers with the exception of Mr. Medary, who is a Philadelphian.

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Begins Tuesday, April 1 One of the feature events of

the Spring season—timely—it comes just as Spring renovating is receiving the attention of every homemaker. Values that are extraordinary—an occasion you won't want to miss.

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**JOSEPH HORNE CO.**

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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**JOSEPH HORNE CO.**

## HOSTILE PARTIES UNITE IN BENGAL

All Concentrate on a Demand for Immediate Drastic Revision of the Constitution

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24. (Special Correspondence)—Where all calculations made by the British press—and to some extent the press in India—failed in assessing the results of the elections, was in assuming that there really was something of a sharp demarcation between political parties in India, that men who called themselves Moderates were men who decided questions separately, according to their merits or their convictions, and that only the Swarajists were out-and-out opponents of the Government. Unfortunately, the event has proved that all parties can unite on a common basis of hostility to the present transitional system of government. All have concentrated on demanding an immediate and drastic revision of the Constitution in the direction of responsible or dominion government.

Thus if party nomenclature had any real meaning, the Swarajists nowhere had an actual majority, apart from the Central Provinces; and even in Bengal, where they did next best, they were credited with not more than 49 to 52 seats in a total house of 138. Yet in Calcutta, in the two crucial debates which have taken place, one demanding the release of all political prisoners—including those detained under suspicion of being concerned in the terrorist campaign, and the second the repeal of all repressive legislation, the Government were beaten, first by 76 votes to 46, and secondly by 63 votes to 43. A motion of no confidence in the present Bengal Ministers, moved by the Swarajists, has been disallowed by Mr. Cotton, the president of the Bengal Legislative Council.

**Government's Supporters Few**

If these things can happen in Bengal, and are happening in the All-India Legislative Assembly, where the proportions of the elected members are about the same, it seems as if it is only in Madras and Bihar that the Government can consider themselves reasonably safe. In no part of India can the administration, apart from the official and nominated element, count on more than 10 per cent of the elected members.

One of the Moderate politicians, a well known Hindu contributor to the Statesman of Calcutta, and himself just nominated by Lord Lytton to the Bengal Legislative Council, gave the following explanation of the situation: "The Swarajists are determined to put down by bullying methods anyone who may venture to stand against them. At the present moment they are bent on defeating Surendranath Mullick (the one Hindu Minister in the Bengal Government and the ex-Mayor of Calcutta) who has been unseated on a technical illegality, but is standing again." He continues:

Many Europeans believe and say that it is the duty of the Moderates and Constitutionalists to fight with the Swarajists and secure as large a number of followers as their opponents have secured, but the account given above should convince them that the Moderates can do nothing but stand by the kind without risking disorder and bloodshed. How can the Moderates cope with disorder and rowdism without having recourse to the same? According to the Swarajist reading of the situation, the Bengal Government is almost at the point of collapse. Each and every one of the Government ministers will be compelled to vanish from the field, leaving the Swarajists and the Britishers to fight. What will come next is at least not the concern of the Moderates for the obvious reason that they will neither be talked of or abused when they cease to lend a helping hand to the Government.

**Two Dominant Personalities**

Elsewhere he writes of "such prominence being given to many who supported the Government during the anti-partition agitation and almost every one of them was borne in mind and cleared away from the face of the earth." Under these circumstances, which are typical of Moderate opinion, can the disintegration of the party be wondered at? On the other side in the Bengal Council are two dominant personalities—one in C. R. Das of an All-Indian repute, and the real leader of an Indian opposition far more formidable than any led by Mr. Gandhi. Next there is Sen Gupta of Chittagong, who organized the Bengal Swaraj party, also an able barrister who gave up his practice in the interest of Non-Cooperation, but subsequently returned to it, saying he could not afford to leave the bar any longer.

The Swarajists in Calcutta and at

Delhi and elsewhere largely owe their victory to organization. At this, they are ceaseless both in the lobbies and elsewhere. The Government's European members are extremely busy and hard-working officials, who have little time or training to undertake the duties of Parliamentary whips. Hitherto, in all parts of India, the efforts made to organize a communal block of Moslems, able to preserve their independence against the Swarajists, have not been very successful. It is said, though, that the reason why in the second debate—that demanding the repeal of all repressive laws—the majority against the Government fell from 31 to 20, was that in the interval the Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim, Executive

## Devotion of Inez Milholland to Equal Rights Memorialized

*The National Woman's Party Will Establish Students' Councils to Perpetuate Her Work*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 23.—"Chapters for the purpose of studying the broad principles of equal opportunities for women are now being established in many colleges and universities throughout the country," said Miss Lucy Gwynn Branham, chairman of

students' councils now exist and those in which the initial steps for establishing them have been taken, are Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Wellesley, Smith, Goucher, George Washington University, Washington College of Law, Sweet Briar, Randolph-Macon, Richmond, University of Wisconsin, La Sierra, Stanford, Radcliffe, University of Wisconsin, Northwestern University, and the University of Chicago.

Inez Milholland was herself a graduate of Vassar. In her student days there, she became interested in equal opportunity for women in educational and political institutions. At that time, it was against the rules of Vassar College for students to form any association to discuss the manhood franchise. Milholland, with the courage of her convictions, overcame this difficulty by getting groups together and holding meetings outside of the college walls.

**Rejected as Law Student**

After her college work was done, she desired to study law, but her application was rejected by Columbia University Law School, Harvard, and Yale. She found the New York University Law School open to women and entered there and took her degree.

She went to Europe, where she was married in London to Ernest Boissevain, who was a citizen of The Netherlands, but found on her return to this country that she was no longer a citizen, as she was the wife of a foreigner and therefore could not practice law in the United States courts. Her husband took out naturalization papers, transferred it to citizenship, but for the sake of other women she took up the fight which terminated in the passage of the Cable Bill.

Throughout her career this beautiful, brilliant, unselfish young woman gave all of her time and efforts to obtain full equal rights for women in all fields of human endeavor.

Now, in commemoration of the students' councils of the National Woman's Party have decided to put chapters in all colleges where women are students to carry on the work to fulfillment.

The students' councils were formed in February, 1923, and wanted some organization to carry on the feminist side of the work. They found this in co-operating with the National Woman's Party and their chapters became branches of that party. But funds are needed with which to promote the work.

**Fund for Branches**

The first general meeting of the committee was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., on July 21, 1923, in the Presbyterian Church. A decision was

made to raise an endowment fund of \$50,000, the income of which will be used chiefly in the organization of the Inez Milholland Memorial branches.

The first step toward raising the fund will be taken the first week in August when a memorial masque, "Forward Into Light," written by Hazel MacKaye, the well-known writer of pageants, will be given at Elizabeth Alice, Elizabeth, N. Y., on the 40-acre estate of the Milholland family.

It is expected that about 100 students will take part in this pageant. In addition to the students, the inhabitants in the district have expressed a desire to co-operate in the activities. The Finance Committee, of which Miss Alice, former executive chairman, has headquarters in the Columbia Trust Company at Thirty-Fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. And through this committee all arrangements are being made for taking care of the students on the grounds when they assemble for rehearsing and final preparations.

**Summer School Planned**

It is contemplated that many students will remain from three to four weeks. Their life during this time will be regulated by the schedule.

For their pleasure, a map of the surrounding country has been made with paths for hikes indicated and points of interest marked on it.

The National Woman's Party will have its convention at Meadowmount on the 6th of August, and on the 6th birthday of Inez Milholland, the masque will be given. Immediately after that, the funds for the endowment will begin.

The California group have asked

that the masque be repeated there. But, at present, the arrangements for that are not complete. However, there is little doubt but that it will be given in California some time later in the year.

The attendance at the lectures was

very satisfactory. Certificates of regular attendance will be sent to those students who appeared regularly at the courses. It was found out that the level of the lectures could have been on a less elementary basis owing to the unexpectedly high standard of the students. This point will be borne in mind next summer.

There existed an excellent spirit of co-operation both among the professors and the students. The intercourse of professors and students was greatly promoted by meetings held regularly twice a week in one of the halls of a private club in this city, the so-called Witte Society.

There the professors twice a week had dinners and the students were invited to join them after dinner.

This proved an excellent way for forming closer relations.

The students, moreover, formed an association which aims at making more lasting the ties of friendship formed at The Hague.

**Language—according to the statutes**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 29 (AP)—

Problems of the church regarding young people, the service which the church is rendering, and the ideal toward which young people in the church should work, are among the questions to come before the national conference of Methodist students to be held here April 18-20.

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## English as to Its Spelling and as a World Language

London, England  
Special Correspondence  
**S**INCE the war a great impetus has been given to the spread of English among other nations. It is beginning to supplant, or at any rate to take an equal place with, French as the language of diplomacy and of general cultured intercourse between the nations. In many cases English has been definitely substituted for French as the first foreign language to be taught in schools. But undoubtedly the supreme hindrance to the general spread of the language is its anomalous spelling, and spelling reformers have not been slow to stress this point.

English, it is pointed out, is in other respects an easy language. Its grammar is remarkably simple. Its only great difficulty is its spelling. Simplify its spelling and you infinitely increase the number of foreigners of all countries able to read and to appreciate the English language. That means a widening of the influence of English-speaking writers and statesmen. It means, too, an increase in international understanding and consequently, of friendliness and peace between nations. So say the reformers.

### On Strong Ground

They are on very strong ground when basing their propaganda on internationalism, and opponents have to admit it. Almost as cogent, too, is the argument as to the waste of time involved in the learning of the ordinary spelling. Under present conditions about two years of school life are taken up by the memorizing of the spelling of the thousands of words that the well schooled pupil must learn. Under any scheme of rational spelling, and certainly under that proposed by the Simplified Spelling Society the child would be spared all that, and would instead only have to learn the sounds of the language and their correct production, together with the signs corresponding to each sound. The society's scheme can be learned by an adult in half an hour, and by a child in a few weeks. The saving of school time would thus amount to nearly two years.

Against the change, however, is the certainty of the existence of confusion during transition. New reading primers, new books, newspapers and periodicals would, presumably, be printed in the reformed style, but the world would be full of books printed as at present. Not only would it be necessary for readers to know both systems (which would be an addition to their labor), but many people, torn between two methods, would fail to attain either, and would instead produce a corruption of both.

On the other hand it is asserted that children who learn the new spelling quite easily learn to read books printed in the orthodox way. It is opposite at this point to the results of an experiment conducted in a public elementary school in London. The head-mistress of a county council school (infants' department) has given a full account of her experiences in teaching spelling according to the reformed style, and what is of still greater importance under present conditions, of the manner in which transition to orthodox spelling was effected.

### In Favor of Change

On the point, first, as to the teaching of simplified spelling, this head-mistress is enthusiastically in favor. If the Board of Education would sanction the new style, she says, "what a relief, what a saving of valuable time and energy, labor and patience it would be to the rising generation and the teachers." She confidently asserts that under such a system the whole of the spelling and reading necessary could be mastered by the average child in three years. As for transition from the new to the old style, she admitted some difficulty, but children seven years of age she found made the transition in nine months. Having once mastered simplified spelling, their reading in the orthodox books came much more easily and they were far more advanced in the subject than children who had been limited to the old style only.

As to the nature of the scheme proposed by the society, space does not allow one to outline it here, but it

at once. Some such changes have already been adopted in America, where parlour is 'spelt parlor, honour honor, and so on.'

The reformers are mustering their strength for the attack, and they will carry with them a great deal of support. At present there is no organised opposition, chiefly, it would seem, because the movement is not taken seriously in many quarters. But the battle will shortly be joined in earnest, especially if a Royal Commission is appointed, which is the first step in the line of action marked out by the society.

## The Observatory

**T**HIS statement that young Americans, as educated in our public schools, want only "white collar" jobs is often enough repeated, but those who make it so freely might have some difficulty in proving it. There is, in fact, abundant evidence to the effect that many boys not only do not want such jobs but even refuse to take them. A case in point is the annual report of the Commission of Education for New Jersey, which shows that of the 236 boys who were graduated last June in the State's all-day vocational schools, 197, or 83.6 per cent, are now engaged in the trades for which they were specifically trained. Fifteen others are working in allied trades, and six are attending higher schools, leaving only 17 of the whole group outside the fold. The Boys' Vocational School of Newark has an especially noteworthy record in this respect. In the 12 years of its existence, it has graduated 520 students, of whom 407 are in positions for which their educational training directly qualified them. Twenty-four others are either continuing their studies or have moved outside the schools in a financial way.

The opening of a school by the Italian residents of Toronto is another illustration of the determination on the part of the non-Anglo-Saxon groups of the community to turn their members as quickly as possible into good citizens of the Dominion. In this school, newcomers to the city will be taught the English language and the laws and customs of Canada. Recreation facilities are also provided and later an attempt will be made to help the immigrants find the kind of work for which they are best fitted. In particular there will be an organized effort to persuade the many aliens who come from the agricultural districts of Italy to settle in the agricultural districts of the Dominion instead of staying, as most of them do now, in the crowded cities.

Incidentally, Toronto's foreign population is much larger than is generally appreciated, a fact which makes the city's school problem one of considerable dimensions. Nearly 70,000 of the 376,533 resident are non-Anglo-Saxon, and it is to the credit of the various nationalities that their leaders are so constantly stressing the importance of good citizenship and loyalty to their adopted country. Scandinavians, Greeks, Bulgarians, and Jews, as well as the Italians, have established schools or settlements where the English language is taught. In addition, more than 600 Chinese are enrolled in the 24 classes conducted by the churches of the city.

Two post graduate students of British universities, just arrived at the University of Michigan, are the first holders of the new fellowships founded by Miss Frances E. Riggs of Detroit, at the suggestion of the English-speaking Union. These fellowships have for their object better understanding and good will between the citizens of the United States and Great Britain. They are open to both men and women and award is based on personality as well as on scholarly attainment and ability. Moreover, preference is given to students who wish to do research work in American history and institutions. Inasmuch as the gift to the university is in the form of land in Detroit which seems certain to increase in value, there is every probability that some day the number of fellowships annually awarded will be larger than it is now.

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## Turning the Rural School Into a Community School

New York, N. Y.  
Special Correspondence

**Y**OU pay taxes to support your neighborhood school. Have you ever asked yourself frankly: "Is it doing anything to make existence in my community any more interesting and profitable?" Here are some things that some rural schools are doing.

In Kansas it was decided some time ago that if tobacco and chewing gum could be advertised, then certainly public schooling could be advertised. In the little town of Fredonia the school people asked the local papers for school publicity, and the result was so noticeably good that all over the State county papers offered to devote one whole issue to the schools of their particular county. And from this arose the custom in several sections of Kansas of printing weekly an entire column of news about the rural schools.

In no small number of Kansas villages and towns the woman's clubs give over one meeting of each year to discussing methods of improving the schools in their own neighborhood. Furthermore, many of these clubs in both Kansas and Ohio choose a standing committee to meet once each month with the county superintendent of schools and the rural principals to consider workable ways, not of knocking, but of boosting the county school.

This has led in the far west and in some of the rural sections of the central states—notably Kalispell, Montana, and Licking County, Ohio, to permanent exhibits of county resources in the schoolhouse.

Has it ever occurred to you that your schoolhouse is the logical spot for an exhibit of your county's resources? Such an exhibit is an assured success in several sections of America. Sometimes the exhibition is known as the "Junior Fair"; at Hadley, Mass., it is known as "Trophy Day"; in North Carolina the exposition generally opens on "Good Roads Day," but by whatever name it goes, it is truly an eye-opener, a source of genuine wonder to many a man who has lived all his days in the community.

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## The Man Who Learned to Stay Still

ONCE upon a time there was a learned man, named Ebenezer Snookum. He thought himself a great inventor, though none of his inventions ever turned out as he expected. He always failed to take into consideration some very important factor, so his inventions never quite worked. His wife tried to persuade him to stop inventing and to go to work, for he had not enough money to keep his family in comfort. But Ebenezer thought he was too great a man to work.

After reading a great many thick books on astronomy, travel and geography, Ebenezer Snookum announced that he had made the greatest invention of all time. He claimed that he had found a way to travel around the world in 24 hours. Learned men came from all parts of the world to hear him tell of his invention, and those who could not come listened in over the radio. This was Ebenezer's discovery—that instead of traveling to a place, all one had to do was to float up into the air at the latitude of the place one wished to visit and wait suspended till the revolution of the earth brought the place directly under you, then drop down to the earth. And there you were by merely staying still!

All this sounded so easy and simple that the other learned men were heartily ashamed of themselves for not thinking of it themselves long ago. The more they thought of it now, however, the less simple it appeared.

They began to discover all sorts of difficulties. To begin with, how could a person float up into the air and remain suspended without revolving with the earth? Ebenezer claimed that he had invented a means of turning gravitation off and on as easily as electricity. He showed them a transparent elastic balloon ready for his experiment. He had swung a hammock across the middle of it, inside, where he planned to sit or lie as he wished, while waiting for his destination to come into sight. Within the big, clear ball he had placed also a large telescope, which he could turn in all directions. There was a switchboard by means of which he could turn gravitation on and off.

While Ebenezer had been making his balloon, Dame Snookum had been busy with some inventions of her own. She had learned that Ebenezer's inventions never turned out as he planned so she had made him a sort of cloak that would keep out both the warm and the cold. Also she invented a marvelous kind of food, which she put in his pocket with directions telling how it was to be cared for.

For his first trip, Ebenezer planned merely to ascend above his own home town and to drop down again at the same time the next day. Later he would visit strange lands and other latitudes. He took with him an almanac, because he liked to read the jokes; an alarm clock, because he was a heavy sleeper, and a globe such as you have in school. He had announced that he would ascend at noon, but he was delayed till almost evening by an army of newspaper men, who wanted interviews with him, and of moving picture photographers.

At just 7 minutes before 6 he switched on the gravitation and floated straight up. Away whirled his own town and soon he recognized the neighboring towns as it passed below him. He chucked to himself to think how simple it all was, then spent the rest of the time till he went to sleep thinking how famous he would be. Just before he went to sleep he set the switch at neutral, so that he would stay still. You understand that all this time he had been falling away from the earth, which now looked like a huge moon.

He was awakened by a loud clang-

next time he felt hungry, he put his hand in his pocket, and there was a cake as large as the first one. "My wife is a wonderful woman," he said. "She is almost as clever as I."

When Ebenezer had read the almanac through several times and knew all the jokes in it, he began trying to invent something. But it was useless. There he was, alone with a never-setting sun, a globe, a telescope, an almanac and a perpetual cake. By

the time he felt hungry, he put his hand in his pocket, and there was a cake as large as the first one. "My wife is a wonderful woman," he said. "She is almost as clever as I."

"That's silly, just sticking tiny flags all over the ground."

"Come and see," called Dot.

Bobby came running, and squatted down beside Dot. It was odd, the thing she was doing. She had a lot

there first. She was sure Dad had some of the garden folks to show her. She tagged at his feet as he led the way to the garage and to his automobile.

"Now watch," he said.

He lifted his engine cover and tapped lightly. And suddenly out popped Freddie and shot over to his old bags box.

"The engine is warm when I come in at night," laughed Dad, "so the

children can tell stories. It is not hard to picture them, just the Scottish lad and his grandmother, evening after evening when the work was done! She had a great memory and a rare ability in telling tales of high adventure. She could sing songs too, all the old folk songs that quickened the imagination of her grandson, and made his dark eyes flash in response to her stirring ballads.

So it was not any wonder with a grandmother such as she was that he had a taste for learning and that every book in the neighborhood was read by him at an early age—not a very difficult task as books were few. Still in the little village of Lossiemouth there lived a watchmaker, home from the south, who had a small collection of volumes which he was glad to loan to the eager youth. One of the books which at this time James Ramsay read was "Thomas Dick, the Thruso Baker." He was especially interested in this book because Thomas Dick had lived little farther north, and was known to men of James Ramsay's time. They were proud of their neighbor who had risen from an ordinary baker to become one of the great geologists. It was an uncommon thing for him to walk 30 miles to get a specimen fossil, or a shell, or a plant that was thought not to grow there. James Ramsay had a fellow feeling for this dauntless character.

Yet with all his love for books and for school he sometimes played truant, and it was not because he did not like his schoolmaster, for the Domine was his great friend. It was a long way to school and the road was very bleak but the call of the woods, the coves, the bushes and the seashore would win, and James Ramsay and some of his companions would run away. They knew what it would result in next morning—a stern admonition and a laying on of the ruler until the fingers tingled, with a whole school giggling at their discomfiture. Later on in life the Domine talked over with his favorite pupil (to whom he gave his gold watch, which James Ramsay wears today) how justice demanded that the disobedient should be punished, and pupil and teacher understood each other.

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## Hide and Seek With a Mouse

"WHAT are you doing this time?" cried Bobby, the boy from next door, climbing up on the fence. "That's silly, just sticking tiny flags all over the ground."

"Come and see," called Dot.

Bobby came running, and squatted down beside Dot. It was odd, the thing she was doing. She had a lot

as soon as he was sure they knew about one, he was likely to go off and find another. So they had a real game of hide and seek with him. When they first saw him, he had a nest in an old automobile tire. They put out food for him and watched him closely until he disappeared. They searched all over, before finding him,

"Now watch," he said.

He lifted his engine cover and tapped lightly. And suddenly out popped Freddie and shot over to his old bags box.

"The engine is warm when I come in at night," laughed Dad, "so the

## When He Was a Boy

James Ramsay MacDonald

JAMES RAMSAY was very poor and he had to work hard, but even so he had one happiness in his life and that was his grandmother. They lived together in a small two-room

"but and ben" close by a railroad dyke, and she was better than any library (there was no library in the village) for could anyone else in the country round tell such stories? It is not hard to picture them, just the Scottish lad and his grandmother, evening after evening when the work was done! She had a great memory and a rare ability in telling tales of high adventure. She could sing songs too, all the old folk songs that quickened the imagination of her grandson, and made his dark eyes flash in response to her stirring ballads.

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# THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Music News and Reviews

### Koussevitsky Conducts the London Symphony

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, March 14—Most habitual concert-goers have experienced certain concerts, at which the tide of inspiration seemed at full flood. The London Symphony Orchestra has provided many such occasions. The same was true of the American of Serge Koussevitsky, as conductor for their concert at Queen's Hall on March 10, seemed to indicate another.

The event was "not so, but far otherwise," as Koussevitsky would say. The tide was out. During the first 1½ hours the program dragged considerably. Only after the interval, when a miniature "Danse Macabre" was introduced by Alfred Hertz and his musicians gave the symphony a reading eloquent in every phrase and profound in its exposition of the work's essential meaning. There was not a trace of the perfunctory in the entire performance.

Germaine Schnitzer, on her first California tour, made a notable impression. She was given a solo for the first time. The E Flat major concerto of Mozart was lovely and the African fantasy of Saint-Saëns was scintillating in its colors and masterly in its skill. She has poetic imagination of a high order, a feather-lightness of touch and dynamic energy that is under complete control and never offends with cloudy tone.

From Haydn to Respighi  
Under Mr. Reiner's Baton

CINCINNATI, O., March 24 (Special Correspondence)—Three entirely diverse composers—Haydn, Schumann, Respighi—supplied the musical repartee for the C major Symphony Concertante audience at the most recent concerts, March 21 and 22. The Respighi and the Haydn numbers were presented for the first time at these concerts. The former, however, "Fontane di Roma," had been heard previously in Cincinnati.

The C major symphony of Haydn, known as "The Bear" (L'Our), was played here several times, but as far as records show the C major symphony, known as "The Bear" (L'Our), was given for the first time—another laurel wreath for Fritz Reiner, conductor, who

is just as anxious to bring to light an old work that is cobwebbed from neglect as he is to promote an interest in some innocuous novelty.

The Merrit of this symphony seems to bear out the title—has the reader ever seen a bear dance to the music of his trainer?—for the movement, while rhythmic, is heavier than by Haydn's custom. The closing movement, which really gives account of the opening passage, "la Corneuse," or bagpipe, and which recalls at once the bear dance of childhood—was played not only with dash but with the liveliest sense of humor. It made a merry close for the concert. Schumann's concerto for piano and orchestra in A major was the central picture in the musical triptych, and a picture indeed it was, for the petite and fascinating Mme. Marguerite Melville-Lazewski was the pianist, and she played with a charm and manner all her own. Her audience was most enthusiastic, and she was literally surrounded with floral offerings at the conclusion of the concert.

Mr. Reiner presented the "Fontane di Roma" with much contrast of color. There was a very great difference, for instance, between the color effects of the Fountain of Villa Giulia and the Villa Medicis Fountain. There was a brilliant vivacity about the Triton Fountain at noon, and the Fountain of Trevi at midnight, while grandeur holds the brief for the evening eddies and labyrinthine half-tones of the Boston school. It is a distinguished study in color, calculated values, save where the gentleman's splendid white side-whiskers seem to thin out like steam.

With a like constraint and command, Miss Fiske gives a good though unimpressive account of her scenes.

The script recording the lovely Mary Marlowe's infatuation for John Carlton fades into recaptured memories of those days in the '60s when waists were small and skirts voluminous and young ladies were not supposed to have minds of their own.

Miss Fiske's scenes in "Secrets" have the air of a screen actress—she moved charmingly through its various periods; a popular screen actress becomingly adorned and tailored; in other films she has been variously successful, but not brilliant. But her Mary Carlton is a screen characterization that for tender beauty, restraint and emotional force has only Percy Marmont's "Mark Sabre" in "If Winter Comes" for rival.

Miss Talmadge first appears as the silver-haired Lady Carlton, turning over the pages of her book of secrets wherein is written the story of her married life. The script recording the lovely Mary Marlowe's infatuation for John Carlton fades into recaptured memories of those days in the '60s when waists were small and skirts voluminous and young ladies were not supposed to have minds of their own.

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## Architecture

### A Program for Church Architecture

THE Joint Commission of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church on Church Architecture adopted the following American program, which, in its general implications, should be of value to other denominations:

Religious art must be the best obtainable.

Church architecture must be impressive of the historic continuity, the doctrinal succession, and the racial antecedents of "Ecclesia Anglicana."

Incitements, substitutes, and dishonesty of every kind, together with second-rate work or poor craftsmanship, are irreconcilable.

Esthethic infidelity does not inhere in bishopping, a parish priest, the warden and vestrymen, a clerical or lay benefactor, or in any architect or other artist because of his vocation.

An architect, just because he is a member of the A. I. A., need not necessarily know anything about church building or religion.

A firm that advertises widely and employs many and plausible "drummers" may very likely produce "art goods" that are scandalous.

Paying for a new church, an altar, a window or a rood-screen does not give the donor the right to impose his own taste or power to justify the rector, warden and vestrymen in accepting something that is bad.

Nepotism in church art is as bad as nepotism in church preferment.

A competition is the worst possible way of selecting an architect, a memorial, a statue or any other thing that is liked with the greatest enthusiasm.

There are many architects in America who have proved they can build a church right. There are several makers of stained glass as able as those in England. There are absolutely competent wood-carvers, cabinet-makers, metal workers, needleworkers and embroiderers. Go to them direct. Never mind a catalogue. If you do not know who to go to for anything done. Until each diocese has its own committee competent to give information, advice and criticism, this commission will undertake the task, sending lists of those who already have proved their capacity.

It would be of great service to this commission if clergy and building committees would send in photographs or

other records of churches or decorative elements recently completed or proposed. If criticism is asked it will be freely and honestly given.

The commission would also welcome suggestions as to constructive lines it could well follow, and statements of the difficulties that are experienced in getting good art into the service of the church.

Your commission wishes to urge upon our theological schools the advisability of having a course of lectures upon church architecture and the allied arts.

In this connection, the secretary wishes to make an observation: during the past two years, he has been able to collect about 2500 pictures of Episcopal churches in all parts of the country.

Any one going over this collection will be impressed with the need of improvement in our church architecture and church furnishings.

This is something more than a matter of art. Here we face serious financial loss. It is evident that millions of money have been unwisely spent.

The movement for improvement in church architecture we have observed is not confined to our own church. Quite recently, the Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists have taken up this matter, and if we may judge from the reports of their action, have organized more authoritative commissions than we have.

In order to clear what has seemed to be the misconception on the part of some of our commissioners, let us state that it has no thought or is it the desire of the convention that it should attempt to act as an architect or should attempt, in any way, to take the place of architects. Manifestly, it is impossible for so small a commission, the individual members being residents in widely separated parts of the country, to act as architects. Numerous requests for assistance have come in, evidently upon this supposition. To meet these requests the commission would need to meet at least 25 times a year. If that were done, some of the members would have to spend most of their time traveling to attend these meetings.

Besides this, the commission believes that one of the best things it can do will be to encourage good architects to give more attention to church architecture. This way we hope not only to develop but to bring forward such architects. Already there are many in the church, and we are glad to report that the number of them is increasing. No commission and no committee ever can take the place of a good architect.

It is the worst possible way of selecting an architect, a memorial, a statue or any other thing that is liked with the greatest enthusiasm.

There are many architects in America who have proved they can build a church right. There are several makers of stained glass as able as those in England. There are absolutely competent wood-carvers, cabinet-makers, metal workers, needleworkers and embroiderers. Go to them direct. Never mind a catalogue. If you do not know who to go to for anything done. Until each diocese has its own committee competent to give information, advice and criticism, this commission will undertake the task, sending lists of those who already have proved their capacity.

It would be of great service to this commission if clergy and building committees would send in photographs or

## Ninety-ninth Academy Exhibit in New York

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 26.—WITHIN hailing distance of its centennial exhibition, the time-honored National Academy of Design convenes once again in the Fine Arts Building—a cheerful, well-hung affair, with neither outstanding masterpiece nor glaring mediocrities.

"Mares-Tail Sky," in the nearest approach to being the picture of the year, was thrust with such impulsive technique that has recently become famous, compounded of the simplest and fewest essentials of rolling meadow, shady elm, and cloud-trapized sky, this stretch of painted canvas calls out the joys of summer in "full-throated ease."

Under the foreground clump of trees a Panlike figure dances to a group of encircling birds who sit around him in a solemn circle. "Mares-Tail Sky" is as solemn as a lovely sonnet, as fresh as a summer breeze.

There are few interesting portraits here this year. Wayman Adams' sultry sketch portrait of Hayley Lever's conviction in its quick summary, while near by the serious likeness of W. E. B. DuBois, C. T. Arbell upholds the brief for the eccentric older and laborious half-tones of the Boston school. It is a distinguished study in color, calculated values, save where the gentleman's splendid white side-whiskers seem to thin out like steam.

With a like constraint and command, Gertrude Fiske gives a good though unimpressive account of her scenes.

The C major symphony of Haydn, known as "The Bear" (L'Our), was given for the first time—another laurel wreath for Fritz Reiner, conductor, who

M. M. S.

and calls, "Come, Mary." I want you," she is able to say. "Yes, John," because she has never really left him, never left loving him with her whole heart.

Miss Talmadge graces the four epochs with singular charm and persuasiveness, whether in the rôle of a married life.

The script recording the lovely Mary Marlowe's infatuation for John Carlton fades into recaptured memories of those days in the '60s when waists were small and skirts voluminous and young ladies were not supposed to have minds of their own.

Miss Fiske's scenes in "Secrets" have the air of a screen actress—she moved charmingly through its various periods; a popular screen actress becomingly adorned and tailored; in other films she has been variously successful, but not brilliant. But her Mary Carlton is a screen characterization that for tender beauty, restraint and emotional force has only Percy Marmont's "Mark Sabre" in "If Winter Comes" for rival.

Miss Talmadge first appears as the silver-haired Lady Carlton, turning over the pages of her book of secrets wherein is written the story of her married life.

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## Art in Los Angeles

*Los Angeles, March 15  
Special Correspondence*

IT WAS with regret that art lovers witnessed the departure of the paintings of Hooper Pushman from the walls of the Cannell and Chaffin galleries to their destination in Paris, the home of the artist. Seldom have we seen such color and such feeling in pictures. An Armenian by birth, shortly after the close of the World War the artist confided to friends that he was about to realize a dream—that of going back to his native land to paint the "awakening of the Orient."

He went to realize only a part of his dream, for he was forced to find what he sought in the scattered people whom he has met in distant places.

The recent exhibition of the paintings by Maynard Dixon held at the Bitting-Schaeffer Galleries, which includes evidence of his growth in color and simplicity of style. His landscapes are usually of scenes near her studio in the Arroyo Seco and the nearby mountains.

The quiet persistence and steady growth of the work of Kathryn Leighton is shown in the work recently exhibited at the Ebell Club House. Mrs. Leighton has advanced from a "rose girl" to a host of years and now she has shown herself capable of handling the big subjects usually out of the beaten path for women. Her "Grinnell Glacier, Glacier National Park" has been selected as one of 25 paintings to represent California in the American Federation of Arts.

J. A. S.

the hills seems to lend itself to the abstract design of modern art, the solid, blanketed covered forms of the native and that even the clouds appear to take on the rhythmic lines of composition. Be that as it may, the artists are meeting the Indian with greater sympathy than church or state and ultimately, the paint brush may become mightier for good, than either the pen or sword.

Three California women artists have been exhibiting in as many galleries. Loren Burton is showing some of her recent work in oil and water color at the Hollywood Library and Marion Kavanaugh Wachtel has her annual show of new water colors at Cannell and Chaffin's. Mrs. Wachtel has stood so high among water color painters that she has won first place in each year since 1915.

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J. A. S.

## AMUSEMENTS

### CLEVELAND

#### SEATS ON SALE MONDAY MARCH 31

#### Metropolitan Opera Company

GILIO GATTI-CASAZZA, General Manager

#### PUBLIC HALL WEEK OF APRIL 28

MONDAY EVENING, "AIDA"  
TUESDAY EVENING, "CARMEN"  
WEDNESDAY EVENING, "RIGOLETTO"  
THURSDAY EVENING, "LA TRAVIATA"  
FRIDAY EVENING, "BORIS GODONOFF"  
SATURDAY MAT, "ROMEO ET JULIETTE"  
SATURDAY EVENING, "IL TROVATORE"

Seats, \$1 to \$7. No tax

DREHER'S, 1226 Huron Road  
Checks to Cleveland Concert Company  
Hardman Piano Used Exclusively

## AMUSEMENTS

### NEW YORK

B. F. KEITH'S NEW YORK MAT. Today, 2:30  
Evening, 8:30  
Eve., Sat. 8:30

Hippodrome 1000 Orch. \$1  
SEAT'S PAGEANT OF WORLD NOVELTIES

PRINCESS 2nd Floor of  
Mats. 8:45  
Mats. Thurs., Sat. 2:45

SUN UP with LUCILLE L'VERNE

Broadhurst 44th St. of B'way Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

WINTHROP AMES Presents  
the Geo. S. Kaufman-Marc Connelly New Play

Beggar on Horseback  
with ROLAND YOUNG

SECOND YEAR ON BROADWAY

7th Heaven BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.  
Eves. 8:30

PLYMOUTH 45th St. of B'way Mats. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

THE POTTERS J. P. McEVoy's NEW AMERICAN COMEDY

SECOND YEAR ON BROADWAY

WILBUR 45th St. of B'way Eves. 8:15  
Last Four Times

W. HARRIS JR. Comedy by VINCENT LAWRENCE

In Love With Love

With Lynn Fontanne and Ralph Morgan

BOSTON

Eves. 8:10, Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. 2:15

COPLEY Telephone Back Bay 9-1222

RUR Next Wk.—

## FAMOUS PLAYERS YEAR'S EARNINGS SLIGHTLY LARGER

Recent Large Increase in Inventories Is Due to Costly Picture

NEW YORK, March 27—Notwithstanding recent weakness in its common stock, the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation earned, in 1923, slightly more a share than in 1922. Earnings after federal taxes were \$4,245,784, equal after preferred dividends to \$14.98 a share on 295,931 common shares, compared with \$4,110,987, or \$14.72 a share on 228,203 shares in 1922.

The actual operating profit was somewhat smaller than in 1922, but federal taxes were less on account of writing off \$1,641,629 from surplus on account of German investments of prior years.

One of the most frequent criticisms of Famous Players has been that it has not kept assets sufficiently liquid. To large a part of what should be liquid capital has been tied up in property holdings and in investments and advances to subsidiaries equivalent to property holdings.

To have a proper outlet to distribute films and insure publicity in big cities, Famous found it necessary to buy a number of large theaters and to invest in small chains of theaters in various parts of the country.

### Property Holdings Larger

Since 1918, property holdings, which include holdings in subsidiaries 90 per cent owned, were increased to \$12,820,324 from \$7,857,857. Investments in subsidiaries more than 50 per cent owned, but not consolidated, were increased from \$500,828 in 1918 to \$9,022,375 in 1922. Last year this item decreased to \$4,655,388 by the consolidation of certain subsidiaries holding large theaters, notably the Los Angeles property.

The result was to cramp liquid working capital. Each summer \$6,000,000 or more was borrowed to finance the theater property in Los Angeles. This decrease in investment in subsidiaries to \$4,655,388 from \$9,022,375 in 1922.

Equity in property wholly owned was increased to \$12,820,024 from \$10,345,123 in 1922, but the mortgage on the California theater was increased and also increased from \$1,641,629, compared with \$7,844,091 in 1922. Thus the Famous Players equity in property, including investments, was decreased last year \$2,791,890.

### Working Capital

This decrease in property holdings of \$2,791,890 is about the same as the increase in working capital. Current assets total \$20,486,393 and current liabilities \$7,401,086, making working capital \$13,085,312. In 1922 current assets were \$18,372,528 and current liabilities \$8,237,000, making working capital \$10,655,457, so that this year it increased \$2,450,355.

The increase in inventories to \$15,383,482 from \$13,211,503 accounted for by the Ten Commandments," just released, which cost nearly \$2,000,000. The production was also added, but at a greater depreciation value, cost \$550,000, and has been playing in the big cities 51 weeks. According to the Famous Players policy of depreciating films, mainly in the first year, this has been written down to about 12 per cent of its cost. It has not yet been released to small picture houses from which the benefit will come.

Much of Famous Players' success in 1924 depends on returns for the "Ten Commandments," which cost more than any other moving picture production. The abnormal expenditure for this picture was one of the reasons for working capital difficulties. If its returns are commensurate with its cost, working capital next year will show a great improvement. With the \$2,000,000 which this picture cost in cash instead of inventories, Famous would be able to clear up bank loans.

### Profitable Picture

The management believes the picture will be unimpressively profitable, but it will take two to three years to get the full returns expected.

The "Covered Wagon" is now being shown by 15 road companies in legitimate theaters in large cities and is still turning in between \$40,000 and \$50,000 weekly to Famous after nearly a year. The "Ten Commandments" is being played by four stock companies and in 10 days has turned in around \$32,000 a week. Returns will be increased as more companies are sent out.

The financial position of the company in the last two years compares as follows:

	1922	1923
Cash	\$2,260,601	\$2,310,022
Bank loans	\$2,355,000	\$2,957,118
Current assets	\$20,486,393	\$18,372,528
Current liabilities	\$7,401,086	\$8,237,000
Working capital	\$13,085,312	\$10,655,457
Surplus	\$9,480,112	\$8,350,113

Famous Players has made good progress toward solidifying its working capital position and has reduced liabilities to the lowest point in five years. Preferred has been reduced to \$8,350,000 from \$8,970,000 in 1922.

## A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

(Continued from Editorial Page)

war. Yet, with all her seriousness, she had an easily aroused sense of humor, and, above all, when speaking on her favorite subject—the scenery of the South African veldt, and her reminiscences of native life there—her talk was a thrilling experience.

The sad fate of Major Astor, in temporarily losing his seat in the House of Commons and incurring a fine of £500, caused a large amount of interested and friendly comment. The incident is, I suppose, unprecedented in Parliamentary history. Each member of the House incurs this penalty for every vote he gives without taking the oath. Major Astor was not a new member, and was, of course, aware of this rigorous rule. His error was committed in pure accident. Members about to take the oath, and their seats, usually assemble at the end of question time at the Bar of the House, with a supporter on either side. Quite unexpectedly, a division was called on a point of no significance, and Major Astor, forgetting the purpose of the moment, joined a party of friends who passed him on their way to the division lobby. A few minutes later he learned his error too late.

## CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, March 27 (Special)—Goods shipped abroad and then returned to this country cannot be admitted free from customs taxes unless the party bringing the merchandise back into the country is the same party who originally shipped the goods out of the country. This point is emphasized in a lengthy decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers, owners of the Fidelity International Trust Company and the Farm Equipment Company.

These protests were lodged against the action of the collector in imposing a tax of \$1,641,629 on a vessel in the tariff act of 1922 on axes, shovels and similar goods of American manufacture shipped back to this country from France during the war by the Quartermaster's Division of the War Department of the United States. Later they were upheld by the present importers and the Farm Equipment Company.

Judge Adamson points out that only if the goods were brought back by the Quartermaster's Division could this have been done.

The total net which the parent company might have drawn for dividend purposes was \$68,419,771 in 1923, compared with \$38,894,492 in 1922, an increase of \$31,525,279. Of this increase \$24,794,240 was the gain in the parent company plus an overcharge and the other \$6,821,039 was represented by larger equities, particularly in the balance sheet of Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.

Michigan Central's earnings were considerably larger than in 1922, but it also increased its dividend payments, leaving the balance after dividends not much greater than in 1922.

During both the last two years New York Central increased its holdings of Michigan Central stock, so that as of Dec. 31, last, its proportion was 95 per cent, compared with 93.08 per cent a year earlier and 89.77 per cent at end of 1921.

In 1922 Central acquired \$2.86 per cent of Big Four, preferred and increased its proportion of the common to 31.21 per cent, ratios not materially increased since.

At the end of 1921 Central held only 44.24 per cent of \$47,028,700 Big Four common. Its holdings of \$55,985,600 Pittsburgh & Lake Erie stock have been for many years just a few shares over 50 per cent.

## LARGE UNDIVIDED PROFITS BEHIND CENTRAL STOCK

### New York Road Ears \$25.50 When Equities in Controlled Lines Are Considered

NEW YORK, March 27—Taking into consideration New York Central's equities in the undivided earnings of its three subsidiary lines, actual income of the parent company equaled approximately \$25.50 a share for the year 1923, compared with \$18.76 in 1922 and \$11.90 in 1921.

The total net which the parent company might have drawn for dividend purposes was \$68,419,771 in 1923, compared with \$38,894,492 in 1922, an increase of \$31,525,279. Of this increase \$24,794,240 was the gain in the parent company plus an overcharge and the other \$6,821,039 was represented by larger equities, particularly in the balance sheet of Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.

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### Surplus Available

The following shows the annual surplus available for dividends for each of the four companies for the last three years, equivalent shares outstanding, and in case of the three controlled roads Central's ownership equity in the final balance over dividends paid. In the case of Big Four, the balance for dividends and share earnings are after allowing for the preferred dividend:

	1923	1922
New York Central	\$45,335,151	\$20,638,182
A share	16.50	7.75
Michigan Central	14,176,448	12,818,270
A share	75.66	68.41
Big Four	9,907,710	9,481,612
A share	11,111.21	7,028.21
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	2,326,462	14.94
A share	8,386,862	6,411,069
P & L E	13,170,106	4,332,010
A share	18.76	9.01
N Y C equity	4,785,773	339,725
N Y C bal for divs	68,419,771	36,894,492
plus equities	26.50	13.75
Total outstanding Dec. 1	\$68,237,700	\$27,981,915

Stock Increase This Year

Since the close of last year New York Central has increased its outstanding stock to approximately \$299,000,000, on which last year's surplus and equities are equivalent to \$23.35 a share. This allows nothing for earning power of the \$25,000,000 cash realized from sale of the new stock.

These four roads practically represent the earnings of the system. Rutherford last year sold about \$100,000,000 of which New York Central owns \$25,525,650. The indicated equity here is \$117,000 each for New York Central and New Haven, whose holdings are similar in amount.

Indiana Harbor Belt earned last year about 18 per cent on its \$5,000,000 capital, of which New York Central and Michigan Central each own \$1,500,000. Cincinnati Northern, Inc., but a few shares of the \$3,000,000 stock of which is owned by Big Four, earned a surplus of around \$700,000 last year. Undivided earnings of these three would increase New York Central's equity by about 50 cents a share on its own stock.

For the year 1922-23 the countries taking the biggest amounts were: Austria, \$9,070; Great Britain, \$5,000, and Switzerland, \$5,000. In addition, 160,840 metric tons passed through Hamburg in transit. France, which in 1919-20 took 150,800 metric tons, took only 4260 tons in 1922-23.

## THEATER DIVIDEND TO BE RESUMED

### GUARANTY FUND TAXES NEBRASKA BANKS SEVERELY

LINCOLN, Neb., March 27 (Special)—Figures of the state guaranty fund commission show it has cost the solvent state bankers about 1 per cent of their average deposits for each of the last four years under the enforced guarantee of deposits by state law. This figure will eventually be reduced through the collection of good assets on it.

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## EAST ASIATIC CO. REPORTS LARGER EARNINGS IN 1923

COPENHAGEN, March 11 (Special Correspondence)—The large shipping, trading and manufacturing company, the East Asiatic Company, which trades almost all ports of the world, had a very successful year during 1923, with a surplus of \$22,873,185 kroner, compared with 15,900,000 kroner for 1922. Expenses at the chief office in Copenhagen and the branches abroad amounted to 4,378,815 kroner and writing off 1,000,000 kroner, leaving a net profit of 12,494,370 kroner.

The dividend of 12 per cent has been declared, compared with 12 per cent for the previous year and 4,930,121 kroner were carried forward.

### BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, March 27—The Bank of England's weekly return compares as follows for the year ended Mar. 29, 1923, and 1922:

Public deposits ... \$15,400,000 12,000,000

Private deposits ... 100,507,000 97,029,000

Govt securities ... 45,187,000 45,354,000

Bank securities ... 75,000,000 75,000,000

Reserve ... 22,458,000 22,318,000

Prop res to lab % ... 17.81 17.19

Bullion ... 123,105,000 127,505,000

Bank rate, % ... 4 4

Smithers B. C.

**\$35,000,000**



## WESTERN UNION REPORTS PROFITS OF \$13.64 A SHARE

Earnings Compare With \$13.18 in 1922—Property Values Increased \$13,416,407.

The Western Union Telegraph Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, net profits of \$13,605,560 after all charges and taxes equal to \$13.64 a share on the \$99,786,720 stock. This compares with 1922 net of \$13,185,180, equal to \$13.18 a share on an equal amount of stock; 1921 net of \$9,683,805 was equal to \$9.65 a share, and the 1920 net of \$12,785,722 equal to \$12.81 a share.

The income account compares:

	1923	1922
Gross revs.	\$11,753,560	\$10,447,745
Oper. exps.	97,712,714	91,651,275
Balance	1,041,846	1,795,491
Other inc.	1,081,910	1,081,557
Total inc.	15,815,756	16,465,080
Interest	2,306,850	2,306,850
Net inc.	13,508,906	13,158,180
Cables for dep.	2,000,000	2,000,000
Dividends	6,082,708	6,982,684
Surp for yr.	4,626,108	4,175,484
Prev surp	46,300,323	43,000,000
Add. adjust	524,080	534,541
Total surp	51,814,706	46,854,581

\*Deduction.  
As of Dec. 31, 1923, current assets totaled \$38,296,220 and current liabilities \$24,641,467, leaving net working capital of \$13,645,753. This compares with current assets on Dec. 31, 1922, of \$44,079,246, current liabilities of \$26,045,389, and net working capital of \$18,033,877.

### President's Remarks

President Newcomb Carlton says in part:

Improvements and additions to the property during 1923 increased its book value by \$13,416,407, the largest amount ever added in any one year.

At the close of the year the Western Union System consisted of 214,518 miles of wire; 256,000 miles of about equally distributed between iron and copper; 2642 miles of land line cables; 23,232 nautical miles of ocean cables; and 21,678 telegraph offices.

Marketable securities, costing about \$6,000,000, were sold to provide needed funds for extensions and additions to the property.

British taxes for the years 1917, 1918, and 1919, in dispute for over two years, were finally settled in 1923. British taxes since 1914 are still in dispute, although substantial payments on account have been made.

Important land line reconstruction projects initiated in 1923, are still in progress and the cost will be prorated and will be charged against the depreciation reserve during 1924. The reserve of \$2,000,000 set aside in 1922 for ocean cable developments, was augmented in 1923 by an appropriation of like amount.

The net operating return from land line operations was, for the year 1923, 6.75 per cent of the book value of the land line property, the average for the past 10 years was 5.5 per cent.

Transatlantic cable rates were reduced about 20 per cent in April 1923, in spite of which cable system revenues for 1923 declined less than 10 per cent, as compared with 1922.

### Loss on Government Business

The employees' income participation plan, inaugurated in 1920, and in effect during subsequent years, has paid about \$6,700,000 to employees.

Land line and cable messages were handled for the government by the company in 1923 at \$749,900, or 16.6 per cent less than the corresponding business would have yielded at commercial rates. This burden still bears heavily upon the company's earnings. Renewed efforts to obtain an increase in the Government rate were made in 1923, and the matter is now before the Postmaster-General.

At the close of 1923 there were 26,276 shareholders and the total number increased by 67 more than last year, of the total number, 24,654 held 100 shares or less, of these 18,980 held 25 shares or less.

In April last the transatlantic radio rates were generally raised, and the corresponding cable rates reduced, resulting in approximate equality. The elimination of the rate differential, on the basis of which radio cable had been developed, resulted in immediate and sustained additions to Western Union cable business. The effect of wireless competition upon ocean cable traffic has been closely observed for several years. It is our experience that, where cables can be assured efficient land line connection, as for example in Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, The Netherlands, and Belgium, the cables will hold the business as against wireless competition.

### CONNECTICUT MILLS REPORT SHOWS LESS EARNINGS FOR 1923

Connecticut Mills, manufacturers of tire fabric, reports for the year ended Jan. 5, 1924, net earnings after depreciation and other charges, of \$201,900, compared with \$296,084 in the previous year and a deficit of more than \$1,000,000 in 1921.

From 1923 earnings, Connecticut Mills paid accrued dividends totaling \$99,425 on the preferred stock. Accumulated dividends on the common preferred shares amounted to \$35,176.

During the year the subordinated notes of R. J. Caldwell Company, selling agents, were reduced from \$200,000 to \$18,000. This is now the only note indebtedness. The balance sheet of Jan. 5 shows current assets of \$1,801,653, against current liabilities of \$1,686,862. The claim for back taxes, against which a reserve of \$100,000 is set up, was settled for \$15,727.

Sales in 1923 were \$4,481,931. In 1922 they were \$6,202,084. The company's yarn mills are operating at 65 per cent capacity, and there are sufficient forward orders on hand to assure a profit from this year's operations. The selling contract with R. J. Caldwell expires April 1. Thereafter Connecticut Mills will maintain its own selling agency.

### TO CHALLENGE NEW HAVEN

The Boston & Maine Railroad Stockholders' Protective Association, of which Edward F. Brown is president and Edmund D. Codman the guiding force, has asked the railroad's stockholders for proxies for the purpose of challenging the legal right of the New York & New Haven Railroad to vote any of its Boston & Maine stock at the coming annual meeting in April. The association is particularly desirous of dislodging Walter C. Baylies and Louis K. Liggett as directors. The selling agent is "picked sentinels of the New Haven."

### BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, March 27.—The principal terms in this week's report of the Bank of France (in francs) are as follows:

	March 27, '24	March 27, '23
Gold	5,641,700,000	5,582,600,000
Silver	297,900,000	291,500,000
Circulation	33,100,000	47,650,000
Deposits	2,222,100,000	2,046,500,000
Advances to State	22,700,000,000	23,100,000,000
Bank rate	6%	5%

## READING COMPANY MAKES FAVORABLE FEBRUARY SHOWING

The February statement of the operations of the Reading Company makes a favorable comparison with January, although both gross and net earnings show a decrease as compared with a year ago. The operating ratio in February was 76.3 per cent, compared with 82.5 per cent in January. In December, 1923, the last month of operation of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, the operating ratio was 83.6 per cent, the high mark for the year, due to the heavy load for the year, as well as the average for the year 1923 was 78.1 per cent. The present statement of the former railway company and 12 subsidiary railroads.

Gross earnings of the Reading Company in February were \$7,759,064, compared with \$7,632,619 in January. The company's present statement of operations represents a merger of the former railway company and 12 subsidiary railroads.

The income account compares:

	1923	1922
Gross revs.	\$11,753,560	\$10,447,745
Oper. exps.	97,712,714	91,651,275
Balance	1,041,846	1,795,491
Other inc.	1,081,910	1,081,557
Total inc.	15,815,756	16,465,080
Interest	2,306,850	2,306,850
Net inc.	13,508,906	13,158,180
Cables for dep.	2,000,000	2,000,000
Dividends	6,082,708	6,982,684
Surp for yr.	4,626,108	4,175,484
Prev surp	46,300,323	43,000,000
Add. adjust	524,080	534,541
Total surp	51,814,706	46,854,581

\*Deduction.

As of Dec. 31, 1923, current assets totaled \$38,296,220 and current liabilities \$24,641,467, leaving net working capital of \$13,645,753. This compares with current assets on Dec. 31, 1922, of \$44,079,246, current liabilities of \$26,045,389, and net working capital of \$18,033,877.

### President's Remarks

President Newcomb Carlton says in part:

Improvements and additions to the property during 1923 increased its book value by \$13,416,407, the largest amount ever added in any one year.

At the close of the year the Western Union System consisted of 214,518 miles of wire; 256,000 miles of about equally distributed between iron and copper; 2642 miles of land line cables; 23,232 nautical miles of ocean cables; and 21,678 telegraph offices.

Marketable securities, costing about \$6,000,000, were sold to provide needed funds for extensions and additions to the property.

British taxes since 1914 are still in dispute, although substantial payments on account have been made.

Important land line reconstruction projects initiated in 1923, are still in

progress and the cost will be prorated and will be charged against the depreciation reserve during 1924. The reserve of \$2,000,000 set aside in 1922 for ocean cable developments, was augmented in 1923 by an appropriation of like amount.

The net operating return from land line operations was, for the year 1923, 6.75 per cent of the book value of the land line property, the average for the past 10 years was 5.5 per cent.

Transatlantic cable rates were reduced about 20 per cent in April 1923, in spite of which cable system revenues for 1923 declined less than 10 per cent, as compared with 1922.

Loss on Government Business

The employees' income participation plan, inaugurated in 1920, and in effect during subsequent years, has paid about \$6,700,000 to employees.

Land line and cable messages were handled for the government by the company in 1923 at \$749,900, or 16.6 per cent less than the corresponding business would have yielded at commercial rates. This burden still bears heavily upon the company's earnings. Renewed efforts to obtain an increase in the Government rate were made in 1923, and the matter is now before the Postmaster-General.

At the close of 1923 there were 26,276 shareholders and the total number increased by 67 more than last year, of the total number, 24,654 held 100 shares or less, of these 18,980 held 25 shares or less.

In April last the transatlantic radio rates were generally raised, and the corresponding cable rates reduced, resulting in approximate equality. The elimination of the rate differential, on the basis of which radio cable had been developed, resulted in immediate and sustained additions to Western Union cable business. The effect of wireless competition upon ocean cable traffic has been closely observed for several years. It is our experience that, where cables can be assured efficient land line connection, as for example in Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, The Netherlands, and Belgium, the cables will hold the business as against wireless competition.

### DIVIDENDS

Massachusetts Gas subsidiary Woburn declared payable March 21 to stock of record March 27 as follows: Boston Consolidated Gas Company, 2 per cent; Citizens Gas & Electric, 2 per cent; New England Fuel Transportation, 1/4 per cent, and New England Coal & Coke Company, 5 per cent.

Washington Water Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share payable April 15 to stock of record March 15.

Dictograph Products declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock payable April 15 to stock of record March 15.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share payable April 15 to stock of record March 15.

New York Central declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share payable April 15 to stock of record March 15.

The company had \$12,052,342 cash on hand at the beginning of 1923, compared with \$11,000,000 in 1922.

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### BUSINESS MACHINE'S EARNINGS

Remington Typewriter Income of \$6,021,171 for year 1923 is equal, after allowing for preferred dividends, to \$24.79 a share on the outstanding common stock.

Standard Screw Gains of \$1,000,000 for year 1923 is equal, after depreciation and taxes, to \$8.46 a share on the outstanding common stock.

Diamond Match Company reports a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record March 15.

American Match Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share payable April 15 to stock of record March 15.

General Refractories declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1, payable April 15 to stock of record April 15.

The Worcester Consolidated Street Railway declared an extra dividend of \$10.50 a share to apply on arrears in the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock. The dividend is payable April 15 to stock of record April 15.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1/4 per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record April 15.



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Modern improvements, American neighborhood, convenient, commanding view, large plot ground; good roads; price \$12,500. terms.

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Beautiful modern, new, substantial stucco, brick and panel, over 100 square feet, two bedrooms, view, very nice, cost, business schools and business; lot value \$2000; priced at \$12,000; is a rare bargain; inspection invited.

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With Heenan Real Estate Exchange  
Main 3080

PHILADELPHIA—Penfield, 4 minutes from

the city, modern, new houses, 6 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, lot 50, by 100 feet, price moderate. **GEORGE FATUM**, 1120 Franklin Ave., Penfield, Philadelphia, Pa. Phone 2-1111.

ALONG THE NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND  
Very desirable homes \$12,000 to \$125,000.  
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NEEDHAM, MASS.  
For Sale—New 6 and 7-Room Houses  
Tel. 257-3 S. A. KNAPP

BESTRENTON—Desirable 40-ft. long, 20-ft. wide city limits, East Side, on subdivision basis, including all improvements. Call Hie, 8116.

FARM PROPERTY  
FOR SALE

440-acre Wisconsin stock and dairy farm with stock and machinery; 2 miles to village and railroad; 10 miles to town, 10 miles to 50 under plow, balance second growth and pasture; over 7 miles fence; 3 drilled wells; basement house, 20x20, 2nd floor, 10x12, 3rd floor, 10x12, dwelling, all nearly new; good soil; improvements alone worth price; add: \$7500 cash when sold. **W. H. RUDOLPH**, 112½ Caswell Block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

FARM LAND  
NO COMMISSION—Sell your farm through Washington Farm Bureau. Exchange, representation, sale of farms for others, owners mailed free. 23½ Lindale Ridge, Spokane, Wash. Seattle 1022 Third Ave.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET  
ADIRONDACKS

Furnished cottages, electric light, bath, fine bathing beach; rent \$400 and up the season. **M. A. BRUSH**, 4th Lake, Old Forge, N. Y.

NEAR Woodstock in the Berkshires, four cottages, rent \$300 to \$750 per week, liberal, airy, airy. Address Manager "TIDE," Woodstock, N. Y.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN  
CHICAGO—Board, or 2 children, private home; near school and church, or with real room; meals optional. Tel. Diversify 5886-J.

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Sixty-seven entries were received before the list closed for the singles, making three matches in the first round, in the middle of the draw. F. T. Hunter was the only seeded player to go into the first round, at the top of the third quarter, all the others having byes.

Richards and Bowman are the seeded stars in the first quarter, with several of the most promising juniors to bear them company. The junior indoor champion, K. W. Appel, will encounter the holder of the same title in his first match, and John Van Ryn and Horace Orser are others who may meet Richards.

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Besides Hunter, G. C. Shafer is in the third quarter, and an interesting first appearance will be that of F. B. Alexander Jr., who is trying to follow in the footsteps of his father, the famous international player and doubles champion, William Einsmann, may also be counted on for an interesting exhibition.

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Second Round—F. T. Anderson vs. Vincent Richards; F. T. Hunter vs. John Van Ryn; P. T. Kyriacou, Frederic Damrau vs. Horace Orser, Reuben George, Harry Kramer, H. L. Bowen vs. Kel Okuno, C. M. Wood Jr. vs. F. H. C. Craemer, E. Conlin Jr. vs. J. F. Aten.

**SECOND QUARTER**

Second Round—S. H. Voshell vs. J. F. McWhorter; A. C. Shaffer vs. Dr. T. B. Webster; G. K. Churchill vs. R. W. Talmage, Harry Wissell vs. W. M. Fischer, P. L. Kynaston vs. Milton Jacobs, A. R. Orth vs. G. C. Whitlock, G. C. Whitlock vs. A. G. Block.

**THIRD QUARTER**

First Round—M. E. Macsoud vs. G. G. Moore Jr.; E. H. Hinzen vs. J. M. Lewin, First Round—F. T. Hunter vs. H. A. Levy.

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**FOURTH QUARTER**

Second Round—F. T. Anderson vs. I. F.

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**LAWRENCE AGENCY**

15 So. Main St., South Norwalk, Conn.

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dwelling, all nearly new; good soil; improve-

ments alone worth price; add: \$7500 cash

when sold. **W. H. RUDOLPH**, 112½ Caswell

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NO COMMISSION—Sell your farm through

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## BY STATES AND CITIES

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ADVERTISER just returned after more than a year in China, desires position as technical or commercial engineer of 20 years experience; drafting, engineering, and commercial in electrical and mechanical subjects including hydro-electric; last position as executive engineer, responsible, on account of personal reasons; age: 38, married, abstainer; good Pacific Coast available now; resume with full particulars. Box 120, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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<b>Buffalo</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Rochester</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Canton</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Cleveland—West Side</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Dayton</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Dormont</b>
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<b>A. H. Bluestein</b> Tailor, Furrier and Dry Cleaning 85 North Pearl St. Cor. Allen St.	<b>STETSON SHOES</b> for Women and Men	<b>LOUIS T. BERTLE</b> INTERIOR DECORATION & FURNISHINGS Woodburn Ave., cor. McMillan. Tel. Wdne. 6285	<b>LAZARUS TEA ROOM</b> Luncheon, 11 to 2, Afternoon Tea, 2 to 5 COLUMBUS, OHIO	<b>THE CITIZENS BANKING CO.</b> "LARGEST BANK IN ERIE COUNTY"	<b>ERIE, PA.</b> NOVELTIES MILLINERY WE REPRESENT OLD LINE INSURANCE COMPANIES
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<b>Jamestown</b> JAMESTOWN HEATING & APPLIANCE CO., INC. Round Oak Stoves, Ranges and Heating Systems Electrical Appliances Hotel Humphrey Bldg., Roosevelt Square	<b>Send it to a Master</b>	<b>ARMSTRONG STATIONERY CO.</b> Printers and Stationers 419 MAIN STREET	<b>UNION</b> HOME OF HART SCHAFNER & MARX CLOTHES FOR MEN "Satisfaction or money back"	<b>T. B. REAM &amp; SONS</b> Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables, Meats, 223 Courtland Ave. Both phones: Bell 430 and 1517; Home 430.	<b>BLUE BIRD INN</b>
<b>Rochester</b> Featuring HUMMING BIRD SILK STOCKINGS	<b>WM. C. BROWN &amp; CO.</b> 64 South Clinton	<b>LOUIS T. BERTLE</b> INTERIOR DECORATION & FURNISHINGS Woodburn Ave., cor. McMillan. Tel. Wdne. 6285	<b>PITT'S SHOE CO.</b> 162 N. High St.	<b>Lakewood</b> Lakewood Good Housekeeping Shop Electric Household Appliances	<b>Cafeteria</b> 119 West 7th Street Member National Restaurant Association
<b>McCURDY &amp; COMPANY, INC.</b> Established 1854	<b>PROJANSKY CO.</b> Tailors for Gentlemen 248 EAST AVENUE	<b>CLOSSON'S THE GIFT STORE</b> 4th St., W. of Race, Cincinnati THE A. B. CLOSSON JR. CO.	<b>LAZARUS</b> Four Floors of Complete Shoe Service	<b>C. W. SMITH</b> 14005 Detroit Avenue Lakewood 2640-W	<b>Osborne-Norman Company</b> Home of Betty Wales Dresses, Printress Coats, Suits and Wraps Every Week Shampoo on sale here.
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## THE HOME FORUM

## Petrarch's Solitude at Vaucluse

**SUPERFICIALLY** considered, the life of Francis Petrarch seems entirely composed of wide-ranging, never-resting, multifarious external activity. He was both lawyer and churchman, councilor and friend to kings and popes and revolutionaries, one of the earliest of amateur travelers, orator, scholar, book-collector, master of Latin prose, and the foremost poet of his time whether in vernacular or Latin verse. He lived in a dozen crowded and noisy medieval cities and had a host of friends in each. He lived many years as the guest of some of the least reputable Italian tyrants, in courts that were honeycombed with crime and intrigue. Yet with all this he managed somehow to be first of all a humanist, the foremost rediscoverer of the ancient world and the father of the renaissance. Truly, this Petrarch must have been one of the "sons of Martha." Scanning the amazing record of his interests, deeds, and writings, one asks inevitably whether he ever found time for that self-knowledge and self-mastery, seldom attained in the quiet, by which a man's intrinsic worth is determined.

The career of Petrarch's great English contemporary, Chaucer—ambassador, courtier, business man, and poet—is just such another record of ceaseless activity, and Chaucer, we may perhaps admit, for all his splendid gifts, is vivacious and brilliant rather than profound. He has a quick and eager eye for all the colorful pageant of the life about him. He sees clearly and renders faithfully all the outer shows of things;—nay, he sees at times almost to the depths of human motives, and he can startle, sometimes, with a cry of inspiration things that slumber in us on the very edge of silence; yet it is no treason for one who has loved him these twenty years to say that he never uncovers for us as Dante and Shakespeare and Virgil do, anything quite fundamental and ultimate in others or in himself. He had lived too much on the surface of things to be a poet of the deeps.

Now it is the clearest evidence of Petrarch's true greatness that he did not entirely succumb to the siren call of an outer world far more seductive than that which Chaucer knew, but found for himself a place of quiet where his thought could deepen and mature—Vaucluse. To all his other occupations we must add one more, the most exacting of all—that of the hermit. Here in this green, closed valley, beside the rushing of the River Sorgue which sprang full-grown from the mountain's side at his very door, he stepped aside from the world,

succes in shaping his solitude upon an ancient model, for he took as his motto and lived up to that famous sentence of Scipio Africanus which has done duty hundreds of times before and since—"Never less idle than when at leisure, never less lonely than when alone."

In this book on solitude we find a noble passage which sums up the motive of Petrarch's life-long labor in humanistic studies and also the motives which drew him into solitude: "To read what the first men wrote, to show a grateful spirit at least towards our descendants since we cannot show it towards our ancestors from whom we received the blessings of letters; to renew for posterity, in as far as we are able, the names of those ancients which are forgotten or unknown, sending them on for the veneration of our great-grandsons, who will carry them in their bosoms or as a sweet morsel in the mouth."

O. S.

## Friendship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
A white stretch of sand, pines, marsh and stream;  
The sky and the changeable ocean.  
A lighthouse high, a bird in flight;  
A fisherman's boat with sail set bright  
Steadily coming homeward;  
The lapping of wavelets,  
The silence of night.  
A star in the dark;  
As if lit by its spark  
Another shines bright, and still others  
Until all the heaven is a-light,  
No longer is it night.  
A friend's kind smile,  
A clasp of the hand,  
The print of footsteps  
On the wet sand.  
The tide, creeping onward,  
Sand—footprints effaced—  
Yet the beauty of that friendly heart  
Can never be erased.

Feodore M. Nicholls.

that a mound or so might have improved it; and also that if the land had been a little more separated from the sea, and the town and the tide had not been quite so much mixed up, like town and water, it would have been nicer." This improvement Peggotty rejected "with greater emphasis than usual." Indeed, Dickens was really much taken with Yarmouth. In 1848 he made his first visit, and immediately determined to make it the scene of a story; he wrote to John Forster: "Yarmouth, sir, . . . is the strangest place in the wide world."

The inn where David waited for the coach has been identified with the "Crown and Anchor" on Hall Quay. Here it was that he "procured a sheet of paper and an inkstand and wrote the note to Peggotty:

"My Dear Peggotty, I have come here safe. Barkis is willing. My love to mamma. Yours affectionately. P. S. He says he particularly wants you to know Barkis is willing.—Frank V. Morley, in "Travels in East Anglia."

## News

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ACH day the newsboy makes his rounds from house to house. People may be seen eagerly hurrying to the front door to receive the newspaper, to learn of recent occurrences. Within its pages they find many things of interest on local, international, financial, domestic, athletic, and other subjects. All are more or less interested in these things, which are esteemed vital to the welfare of men.

But often people do not stop to think that sometimes what is called news may be harmful, as well as helpful and good. News that tells of crime, immorality, sickness, and death is harmful. These things are apt to seem very real to the person who reads of them. It is the mesmeric hold that evil has on one's thought which usually leads him to read such things. But usually that is good and pure, and written with a moralizing intent, is helpful; and to right thinking persons it is also interesting. That which is good safeguards health and morals, and improves them.

Two thousand years ago there were no newspapers; but there was given to the world the most wonderful message it has ever heard. Because the world has largely classified evil as news and the recording of good as uninteresting, the priceless value of this news has not always been realized.

It is stated in the first chapter of Mark that "Jesus came into Galilee, preaching the gospel of the kingdom of God, and saying, The . . . kingdom of God is at hand: repent ye, and believe the gospel." The word "gospel" means good tidings, or, as it might be expressed today, good news.

The good news Jesus taught was that the "kingdom of heaven is at hand."

He taught that we can begin to find

unending life, health, and happiness

where we are today; and he gave in-

structions as to just how these were

to be attained. To repent means to

change one's mind, or to think differ-

ently. Thus Christ Jesus taught that

heaven is to be found through a

change of thinking.

No mariner ever charted the seas

more accurately than Jesus marked

the way to attain the kingdom of

heaven. No astronomer ever mapped

the skies so perfectly as Jesus un-

folded his Father's plan. No reporter

ever described events more correctly

than Jesus described conditions as

they exist in the realm of God, and

how we may bring ourselves into this

realm. The Sermon on the Mount, the

Lord's Prayer, and the gospel of John

revel in detail some of his highest

instructions on these points.

But the news that Jesus brought

was all spiritual and good; and be-

cause the world was so accustomed

to call that news which was material

burn and "safron-mantled Dawn"

breaks into day. Boulders that catch

the rays become dark and moist, freed

from the invader's iron; humble twigs

put on their diamond spangled dress

of freedom; pine tops shake off their

white chains and the lower boughs

send down great lumps of snow slid-

ing to the red earth and trickling

rocks, where, melting, the invader

sinks into the crevices to dissolve,

losing himself as nourisher of the

plants and trees and as parent of the

sedimentary minerals. Climb a rough

path leading up one of the steep val-

leys and toll through the knee-deep

snow still untouched by the sun.

Struggle on till the pines open out

and then stop and turn, to see the vivi-

South spread out, colors and out-

lines strengthened, deepened and

sharpened by contrast with the glisten-

ing northern white.

Near, on either side, are two great

slopes of snow-battered hill,

sparingly sown with pines, their con-

verging lines lost in the nearer tree

tops. Across the end lies a band of

blue, sown with wave tops that are

like snowflakes in the distance. Up

this blue channel Agamemnon sailed

to conquer Troy. To the left, behind the

end of the valley, are the distant gray

hills that saw Iphigenia sacrificed by

her father to the gods, who held his

feet storm bound in Aulis Bay.

On the other side of the channel the

land is all steep hills, part snow and

part pine covered, leading up by lesser

peaks to where snow reigns over the

brown ridges and mist-veiled hollows

of Mount Parnassus. Snow reigns,

but even here the white invader will

lose himself, and though he seems

supreme today, those imprisoned sun-

mits are already turned to rose by his

coming conqueror.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1924

## EDITORIALS

WHATEVER happens in the French political waters this spring should be judged in the light of the coming national elections, set for May 11. Every move of the political men of war has reference to that contest. Every day the party lines are being drawn more and more strictly. Gradually every candidate has to declare himself either for or

against the National Bloc. The resignation of Premier Poincaré was probably such a tactical move. After the passage of the financial bills, increasing taxes by 20 per cent, and giving the Government autocratic powers to effect economies without consulting Parliament, he became the indispensable pilot of the National Republicans. Without his leadership and his prestige, the deputies who so loyally supported him cannot hope for success in the elections. The National Bloc can hardly afford to allow M. Poincaré to withdraw at this point. It depends on him to "make" the elections. In France, as in the United States, control of the machinery is an advantage to the party in power. The defeat by a margin of seven votes was an accident, not a condemnation. Short of a Millerand dictatorship, the National Bloc has no alternate commander. M. Briand has committed himself to the Left.

For some time, M. Poincaré has had to sail close to the wind. His majorities have been smaller and smaller. Repeatedly his ministers, as well as himself, have had to risk the question of confidence in order to get favorable votes. Ordinarily this is not done, except in extreme cases, and when a Prime Minister stakes the life of his administration on a particular issue, he has usually made up his mind what to do in case of defeat. Has M. Poincaré courted an unfavorable vote, so as to get an excuse to resign and reconstruct his battle line? For some time there have been rumors that he wanted to be put into the minority on a minor issue in order to save himself and his work on the principal one—the Ruhr and all it implies.

The electoral bill was supposed to afford such an opportunity. It was passed in the Chamber of Deputies by a small margin. Furthermore, President Millerand had taken the almost unprecedented course of announcing through his political friends that he also would resign if the old ward system were restored, as demanded by the Radical Party group. In the Senate this party has a majority, and the Senate Committee on Suffrage reported against the proportional system to which both M. Poincaré and M. Millerand were committed. Had the Senate, as a whole, followed its advice, not only a ministerial, but also a presidential, crisis would have ensued. But the Radical Party, which is awaiting its opportunity after the elections, let the Government bill pass by default. It does not want the burden of executive power at this juncture.

Without resigning, M. Poincaré has also been repeatedly urged to reconstruct his Cabinet, so as to make it more seaworthy in the electoral combat. Several of his ministers have not aided his prestige. On the contrary, they have become so much dead weight. This applies, in particular, to M. Reibel, Minister of Reconstruction, whose authority has been hurt by the disclosures concerning padded claims for war damages; to Mr. Cheron, Minister of Agriculture, whose policy, favoring the farmers, has increased the cost of living for the city workers, and finally to Count Charles de Lasticie, Minister of Finance, whose lack of foresight has been blamed for the sensational drop in the value of the franc. The Count, moreover, is a Treasury official rather than a political party leader, and each minister is expected at critical times, like the present, to assure the Government a definite number of votes. Premier Poincaré has, however, refused to ask for the resignation of individual Cabinet members, though they have become a hindrance rather than a help.

Three of his ministers, Senator Strauss of the Hygiene Department, Albert Sarraut of the Colonies, and Paul Laffont, an undersecretary for post, telephone and telegraph, were recently read out of their party for supporting M. Poincaré, so their contribution to the Government's strength has been reduced, if not destroyed. By resigning and then overhauling his Cabinet from the keel up, scraping off the barnacles, trimming his sails, and clearing the decks for action, M. Poincaré will be better prepared for the electoral battle. In such a contest the post of Minister of the Interior, under whose jurisdiction comes the actual management of the polls, is particularly important. Maurice Mantoux has been accused of being unduly favorable to the Radicals, but it is exactly to the Left that his chief needs support. To the Right he has only friends. Watch the Interior Department.

THOSE who attempt to belittle the efforts and accomplishments of prohibitionists in the United States, and elsewhere, must sometimes find themselves faced with a difficult problem when called upon to explain, for example, the closing of five of the twenty-one county jails and houses of correction in the State of Massachusetts since prohibition came into effect.

This achievement, however, stands out as one of the consequences of the dry régime in the Commonwealth and, as State Superintendent W. M. Forgrave of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League showed in Framingham the other day, refuses to be ignored or laughed to scorn. Mr. Forgrave added that Middlesex County alone had saved at least \$100,000 from the decrease in meals served in its jail and house of correction during the last four years.

It was not a particularly new argument that he urged, that the imposition of a fine of, say, \$50 for breaking the dry law simply amounts to "slapping the wrist" of a bootlegger, because the very nature of his occupation

insures his netting thousands of dollars in profit. Still, it does no harm to have the fact emphasized again and again, because every time attention is called to it, the reasonableness of the plea must be seen more clearly. Mr. Forgrave's declaration, however, that law enforcement in the Commonwealth has been handicapped "by a great many barnacles (officials) that should be scraped off by public opinion," touches on an important issue. When public opinion, that is, really is aroused to the extent that it should be aroused on this question, there will be but little need for complaints against the proper enforcement of the law.

Little by little this problem of enforcement of the prohibition law is being recognized by the country as one of paramount importance from the standpoint of the Nation's most vital interest. Mr. Forgrave indicated that he thought that the necessity of such enforcement would be one of the big issues in the coming state election. Probably he is right, but, whether or no, one thing is certain, that the sooner it is such, the sooner will the prohibition activities of the State be placed on the footing that they should occupy.

THE actual dethronement of the King and the proclamation of a republic by the Greek National Assembly

has not been carried through under the happiest auspices, for it would be a pure sophism to suggest that Greece has yet returned to a free constitutional régime, as the term is understood by Western democracies. Ever since the disaster in Anatolia, Greece has been virtually under the rule of a military oligarchy, which recently manifested its power by bringing about the downfall of the Kafandaris Constitutional Government, despite their possession of a parliamentary majority. It has never logically explained its objection to the taking of a national plebiscite prior to the abolition of the dynasty, and the conclusion is that royalist sentiment throughout the country is stronger than is admitted.

Herein, also, presumably lies the reason for the royalist refusal of the most liberal terms recently offered in return for the voluntary abdication of the King. That this refusal, which may result in a summary confiscation of the King's civil list and personal property, will prove unfortunate from the point of view of both the Nation and the monarchy, appears self-evident, but it indicates that the King and his partisans consider there remains a chance of reversing the Assembly's decision.

Throughout the dispute the spirit of reasonableness has been clouded by an inveterate party feeling. It must be said on behalf of the royalists that no unbiased account of Greek history since 1914 would support the extreme accusations hurled against the dynasty. On the other hand, it is obvious that under the circumstances its continuance in power was impossible. Thus the situation called for a compromise, and extremists on both sides rendered King and country an ill service in failing to reach an agreement.

Apart from the possibility of a protean reversal of national sympathies, unlikely even in Greece—that home of quick-change politics—the knell of the Glucksburg dynasty has been sounded. Though a luckless family, they endeavored to the best of their ability to rule Greece in Greece's interests. The founder of the line, George I, spent forty-nine years during which he appointed fifty-two premiers in an effort to reconcile the monarchy and the Nation. Early one brilliant summer morning in 1912, when Janina fell, he told the writer that his ambition had been finally accomplished. A few days later he was assassinated in the streets of Saloniki.

Constantine, however politically misguided, followed the policy he conscientiously believed necessary in Hellenic interests. He lived through a short reign of alternate glory and humiliation, to succumb eventually in exile. Alexander, his successor, a mere puppet monarch, reigned only for a brief term. The second and last George never thought of the kingship, never exercised his authority, and remained a virtual prisoner in Paris, finally to be ignominiously bundled off the throne. A charming, inoffensive, excellent fellow, he joins the growing ranks of unemployed kings—surely happy at his release from an impossible position, but a superfluous guest of the Rumanian crown and doubtless a great disappointment to his ambitious mother-in-law.

THOSE members of Congress upon whom has devolved the duty of shaping and directing legislation affecting the public revenues find it easy, at this juncture, to hold the people of the United States responsible for the quandary in which the national lawmakers discover themselves. They insist that the public seems never to have gained a realization of "eat his cake and keep it too."

Illustrating this alleged perversity, they insist, is the willingness of the people to recommend and demand the extravagant expenditure of public funds, without consideration for the efforts of the guardians of those funds to maintain the present comfortable surplus, or in lieu thereof to relieve the people and industries of the country from existing tax burdens.

A survey of the situation in Washington at the moment shows that beyond the regular budget provisions and the annual supply measures, bills are pending in Congress calling for expenditures approximating \$600,000,000. Going to make up this total are the bill providing an additional \$125,000,000 to increase the salaries of postal employees; the bonus bill, proposing annual appropriations ranging from \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000; amendments to the laws governing the conduct of the Veterans' Bureau which would increase the cost of that institution some \$243,000,000 a year; good roads legislation providing for appropriations of \$75,000,000; the McNary-Haugen bill pledging the Government to the expenditure of about \$200,000,000 for farm relief, and the proposal to appropriate \$10,000,000 for the benefit

of indigent German children. Besides these, there are measures calling for additional millions not included in the budget or the regular supply bills.

Leaders of the majority party in the House of Representatives are greatly concerned over their predicament. Even Mr. Longworth, who found it impossible to comply with the President's request that action be taken to relieve the people of a part of the March income-tax payments, now insists that "the urgent necessity is for adequate tax reduction." The people have been convinced of this for months. They have realized that unless the unnecessary flow of money into the national Treasury was checked, there would be found ways of spending the surplus and of imposing upon the country additional burdens which might make impossible the granting of the relief so urgently needed. But those to whom the people appealed refused to listen or to heed. They have gone along carelessly allowing selfish or partisan considerations to control their actions, until they find themselves in the present quandary. Explanations, if any are forthcoming, are due from those who have attempted to lead, but who now, even from their own admissions, have failed to lead wisely.

THERE is an ancient proverb which says, "When the tale of bricks is doubled, Moses comes." And so, just as we learn through formal announcement from Detroit that the output of Ford cars this coming season is to be 2,500,000, there comes also from distant California the bright promise that people who still use the means of locomotion with which nature provided them are not to be regarded as having lost all their rights before the law. A person was seen walking on one of the California roads. You might think that nobody walked in California, although both the prospect and the climate invite the pedestrian. But there are still a few who practice the hike, and this man, peacefully making his way along, under the eucalyptus, and exulting no doubt in that climate concerning which every Californian has a few brief words to say at all times, was struck from behind by a truck and injured.

The owners of the truck put in the defense that a man had no business to walk on a road without looking behind him. Possibly in time, the steady process of evolution which ultimately fits, according to its defenders, every organism for the conditions under which it lives, may provide mankind with eyes in the back, as well as in the front, of the head, in order that cars may be guarded against at every point. But a California court has held that whatever may be the future equipment of man, he is, on a public road today, only required to keep a reasonable outlook for such obstacles as may come within the range of his vision, and that the driver of a car approaching from behind has to take cognizance of the fact that a pedestrian has some rights on the road. The court, furthermore, ruled that one injured in this fashion may properly sue the owner of the car for damages.

This is a cheering legal decision, and when it has been through the usual process of being tested and retested in all sorts of courts in innumerable communities, may finally have the effect of opening the pleasant countryside to people who still cherish an affection for the old-fashioned custom of walking. Nowadays, even in the picturesque sections of New England, the hiker on the road is not merely exposed to actual physical damage, but suffers continual irritation to his self-respect and his temper by the peremptory fashion in which the hiker of the haughty is sounded, that he may leap aside into the hedge rather than force the automobile to swerve from his course by so much as two feet. It is to be hoped that the California decision will soon obtain general approval. Perhaps, however, even better than that would be to begin an agitation, making it a part of the duty of state, county, and other organizations building roads to provide them with a footpath, especially in those sections of the country where pedestrians may reasonably be expected to exercise their rights.

## The Rights of the Hiker

## A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 27—There is, undoubtedly, very great uneasiness here over events in Ireland. The Free State's compromise with General Tobin showed how weak the Administration felt itself, and how much strength remains to the Republican movement. William T. Cosgrave and his chief friend and ally in the Government, Kevin O'Higgins, are both able and resolute men, and if they have yielded to a pressure which they must abhor, the situation must be a bad one. This, indeed, is the burden of many gloomy messages from Ireland, now that the situation has been made worse by the outrage on English soldiers at Queenstown. It comes from the last stronghold of that criminal, lawless band whose leaders still are hidden in the fastnesses of the Cork Mountains, where the rebellion was never completely put down.

The question is, what measure of sympathy with this wickedness the rest of the country feels. There are many patriotic Irishmen, and they include many of the Roman Catholic clergy, who despair of the situation. They fear Ireland has been thoroughly barbarized and that she has a long way to travel before she becomes a really civilized country again. So far as English influence is concerned, Ireland is a free country today, and the task of English democracy in bringing about this result is over. The problem for Ireland now is, can she free herself?

It is understood here that the French Government is again pressing the question of "security" and renewing the proposal for an Anglo-French pact, in other words a "defensive" alliance. I doubt the success of these measures, which merely represent a return to the policy of war combinations which preceded and brought about the Great War. Opinion here turns much more to the idea of an extension of arbitration based on a mutual reduction of armaments and binding each power to resort to arbitral treatment for the settlement of every dispute. Moreover, the moment the question of an Anglo-French alliance is raised, that of the existing French armaments comes into view. They are enormous, and while the British Chancellor of the Exchequer is steadily reducing the strength of the war services, and the British Government abandons the whole project of a powerful naval base in the Pacific, France is maintaining a stronger army than she possessed in 1914, and is daily adding to its efficiency.

To take one item alone, the number of general staff officers at the War Ministry has risen from 321 in 1914 to 763 in 1923. She maintains 4000 airplanes, with a reserve of 4000 more, in addition to the civil machines available. She is also building a great tank fleet with a view to making herself independent of foreign supplies of petroleum, and is constructing oil tanks to enable her to keep in stock a supply large enough to last three years.

But the most immediately troublesome feature is the change of tone which has come over her public men and journalists since the rise of the franc. There is no longer any talk of concessions to pacifist opinion or withdrawal from the Ruhr. On the contrary, one of the most influential journalists of France, meeting an acquaintance of mine, informed him the improvement was due to the increased confidence Europe felt in France's future and that the re-establishment of prestige was owing to the occupation of the Ruhr. Meanwhile, it should be clearly understood that the operation arresting the decline of the franc was not, so far as we were concerned, a Governmental one. Members of the Ministry have been emphatic in denials of any such action or intention. The work was one of international finance. Formally the transaction was between the Banque de France and Lazard Brothers. But Lazard's are international bankers, maintained by French capital, and in this case they merely acted as agents for four English banks, Barclay's, Lloyd's, Westminster, and National Provincial, which subscribed the £4,000,000 which was actually lent. The guarantee of this sum was taken from the French gold reserve, and if the loan is not repaid within six months the gold will be forfeited. Morgan's part in the transaction was a somewhat different affair, and I need not discuss it here. But, in fact, France obtained money by mortgaging a part of her none too abundant gold reserve and the transaction was one of a business, not of a political, character. The English Treasury knew nothing about it, still less had it any share in promoting it.

The new newspaper combination, which has grown almost as rapidly as Jonah's gourd, out of the Rothermere-Hulton deal, has been concluded. In brief, this new deal implies a partial severance of the Hulton group from the Rothermere papers, and the sale of the provincial properties to the Berry group, owners of Cassell's, and the second richest and most important of the many newspaper trusts which control probably about 70 per cent of the newspaper production of the country. The characteristic of the Berry combine is its association with a number of powerful and highly capitalized collieries and industrial companies. The brothers Berry will now be able to add to their businesses a large number of newspapers and periodicals, the annual profit of which is about £800,000.

On the other hand, Lord Rothermere retains some of the most profitable of the journals, including the Daily Sketch and the Sunday Herald, which, under the Hulton ownership, were rivals of the two Rothermere papers, the Daily Mirror and the Sunday Pictorial. Lord Rothermere also retains his interest of 49 per cent in the Evening Standard, so that his position as a newspaper baron remains unshaken. I am told that the purchase price of the properties that changed hands is £5,500,000. So far as the public is concerned, its position is, if anything, worsened rather than improved by the deal. The Hulton Press has disappeared, but the Berry association is enormously strengthened, and trustification virtually covers the great expanse of popular journalism.

Olive Schreiner's *Life by her husband* is not a great biography, but it is an intimate one, and it adds many touches of great charm to the wonderful personality it describes. Olive Schreiner suffered in fame a little on account of the slenderness of her output in literature. That her powers were of the first order, and that she belonged in fact to the great thinker-poets of the age, that her book on the women's movement, "Woman and Labour," bears full comparison with Mary Wollstonecraft's, and that "The Story of an African Farm" ranks as one of the dozen greatest novels in the English language, few of those who knew her work and herself would be disposed to doubt. But her astonishing gifts were subject to a great handicap. Her temperament reminded one of Shelley, but her thinking was on a rather firmer and more massive scale than the poet's, and her imaginative gift was less intense and not expressed in lyrical form. She possessed a truly prophetic mind. I remember she once gave me an almost exact forecast of the European society which was to arise after the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

## Five Jails in One State Closed

the fact that one cannot eat his cake and keep it too. Illustrating this alleged perversity, they insist, is the willingness of the people to recommend and demand the extravagant expenditure of public funds, without consideration for the efforts of the guardians of those funds to maintain the present comfortable surplus, or in lieu thereof to relieve the people and industries of the country from existing tax burdens.

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PRINTED as an afterword to an article in a recent number of the Journal of the American Medical Association, some statements by Dr. Walter V. Brem of Los Angeles show a candor not often found in a similar connection. He said, in part, for example:

great many medical men who are using these biologic preparations (vaccines and serums) are not familiar with the natural course of disease, uninfluenced by treatment. They must treat patients: they must give something. The patients demand it, and the medical profession, being human, is eager to believe that the remedies they administer are the remedies that are causing the beneficial results. We know that most infectious diseases are self-limited. When the biologic preparations are used and the patients recover, it is difficult for one not to believe that the preparation did it. Many of us fall prey to the fairy tales told by the commercial houses in their advertisements, and those who are not on their guard can be readily deceived.

In the light of such a confession, does it not seem more than likely that some of the efforts of organized medicine to exploit certain methods of medication may have their origin in the commercial houses mentioned by Dr. Brem?

It is a healthy sign of the times that plans for the horse race meetings in Victoria, B. C., this coming summer are the cause of widespread protest by business interests, the merchants declaring that the races take large sums out of the Province and bring little into it. More than \$1,000,000 were wagered during the two weeks of racing last year, it is claimed, and this year the length of the races is to be doubled by the establishment of a new track which will be operated by British interests. While sport, properly conducted, undoubtedly makes for the good of the community, province or nation in which it is enjoyed, the betting practices, so often, it appears, inseparably associated with some phases of it, cannot be too strongly deprecated.